

Soviet Envoy Attacks U.S. In UN as Advocate of Nazism

By Robert Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 10 (UPI)—The Soviet Union lashed out at the United States today with charges that it believes in genocide and advocates Nazism. One U.S. diplomat termed it the strongest Soviet criticism during this session of the General Assembly.

Hungary's Strip Ban Not a Put-On

BUDAPEST, Dec. 10 (AP)—Strip-tease has been banned in Hungary, under a "reorganization scheme" for entertainment under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Internal Trade.

There was no explanation for the ban on stripping, only referred to as "a much disputed subject... which is now definitely being closed."

With the tourist season over, stripping was believed to have been a feature of only four of 19 floor shows here.

Hanoi Rejects Extended Truce As 'Treacherous'

SAIGON, Dec. 10 (UPI)—Radio Hanoi, in a broadcast monitored here, said the U.S. suggestion of a prolonged cease-fire from Christmas to the lunar new year (in January) is an extremely treacherous scheme by the Americans aimed at advertising the so-called cease-fire proposal by President Nixon last Oct. 26.

"Nixon wants to continue to deceive public opinion, acting as if he is very much concerned with restoring peace and ending the war in Vietnam, but in reality, the U.S. imperialists are still prolonging the war as proved by their recent air attacks over North Vietnam," the broadcast said.

In another Radio Hanoi broadcast, monitored in Tokyo, North Vietnam said the country faces new attacks by the United States, and urged its people to unite in defense of the country.

It broadcast the full texts of new orders issued to North Vietnamese soldiers, and a government appeal to the population.

1 Miner Rescued, 1 Dead, 1 Trapped In W. Va. Cave-In

ANJEAN, W. Va., Dec. 10 (AP)—Rescuers using picks and shovels and a 25-ton automatic mining machine last night inched their way through a 40-foot rockfall to save one of three coal miners trapped 1,800 feet underground for 24 hours.

Another miner reached was dead and the third is still trapped.

Loren Hinkle, 45, was brought to the surface of the Leckie Smokeless Coal Co.'s No. 11 mine in southern West Virginia and showed no ill effects of 24 hours spent crouching in a four-foot corridor.

Rescuers prepared to remove the body of R.B. Crookshanks, 49, killed when he was buried beneath the rockfall.

They also prepared to bore through a seam of coal to reach Charles Fitzhugh, 32, the third trapped miner.

Nixon Warns Of Possible Raids in North

Says Photo Planes Will Also Fire Back

(Continued from Page 1)

succeed Mr. Rumsfeld as director of the agency.

These changes were disclosed as an outgrowth to a question as to whether Mr. Nixon plans any changes in his cabinet following his Thanksgiving eve discharge of Walter J. Hickel as Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Nixon replied to that by saying he had "none to announce tonight" but added Mr. Rumsfeld would become a counselor.

Asked what Mr. Hickel did to lose his confidence, the President said, "Certain things happened... during which I lost confidence in him and perhaps he lost confidence in me." He did not elaborate, and concluded with a remark giving general approval of Mr. Hickel.

Questioned on Hoover

Mr. Nixon was asked if he approved of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover accusing some people of planning to kidnap a high government official and calling the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. a liar.

The President replied that he would not comment on those statements. He said, however, that the Justice Department is looking into the accusation that a high government official was threatened with abduction and would take appropriate action.

Commenting on the infrequency of his news conferences, Mr. Nixon said he had "noted with interest" the desire of news media members for more.

But he said "I have a primary responsibility to do my job," and said there were many useful ways of informing Americans of his views, including addresses and interviews with network commentators other than the news conference format.

The President was asked if he thinks it fair to say that his economic policies have not worked to stem inflation and hold down unemployment.

"I believe our economic policies are working," he replied. He said that inflation has cooled and the nation is entering a period of economic growth.

Unemployment this year will average out at 4.9 percent, Mr. Nixon said, adding that is lower than any peacetime year in the sixties.

Mr. Nixon said that "divisions in this country are never going to end" but added, "I think we've made some progress in that respect but not as much as we'd like."

He noted that Vietnam casualties were down this week to 27, and said the slowdown in the war should be helpful in calming the nation's campus.

That led to a question about the report of the Commission on Campus Unrest. Mr. Nixon said he regards it as "certainly not pabulum" — contrary to a comment once made by Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew — and said he would disclose the contents of a letter he had written Chairman William W. Scranton as soon as Mr. Scranton has had a chance to read it.

Asked if he considers his previous remarks about wage-price guidelines a mistake, Mr. Nixon said he did not think it was proper at the time.

"Now it is time for labor and management to quit furthering inflation and start helping fighting inflation," he said. "It is a matter of timeliness."

A One-Term President?

Asked whether he would be a one-term President, Mr. Nixon said he would let them speculate on whether he will be a one-term President.

The President said he feels it is important for the Republican party to be as united as it possibly could be and added "I personally expect to support all those Republicans who may be running for the Senate in 1972."

Mr. Nixon was asked why the public should not be told what is in a secret report on the super-sonic transport which, some feel, could be a threat to the environment.

"I have no objection to the substance of the report being made public," Mr. Nixon replied, adding that the problem is that when reports are made for the President "they are supposed to be kept confidential and some of those who contributed to the report had that assurance."

He said he had studied all angles and remains convinced the government should go ahead with financial aid to the SST.

Huge Gas Explosion Rocks Missouri Town

NEW HAVEN, Mo., Dec. 10 (UPI)—A horrendous explosion ripped a gas pipeline near this small town last night. A giant fireball from the blast was seen as far away as Kansas City—200 miles to the west.

Seven persons suffered minor injuries from shattered window glass in their homes near the blast site. Several homes were destroyed or set ablaze by a fire that followed the explosion.

House of Commons Speaker Resigns

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP)—Dr. Horace M. King, speaker of the House of Commons for the last five years, resigned today, effective at the end of this year.

Dr. King, a member of Parliament for the last 20 years, will be 70 next May.

Selwyn Lloyd, former foreign secretary and a Conservative member of Parliament, was reported to be Prime Minister Edward Heath's choice as Dr. King's successor.

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BLASTING OUT—Maj. Pham Van Luong, grenade in hand, during his protest at Saigon's national assembly.

4 Grenades Win Protester Hour's Audience With Thieu

By Gloria Emerson

SAIGON, Dec. 10 (NYT)—A South Vietnamese Army doctor, carrying four hand grenades and a copy of the constitution of South Vietnam, succeeded in compelling President Nguyen Van Thieu today about corruption in this country.

Maj. Pham Van Luong, who waited from 8 a.m. until 5 p.m. inside the parliamentary building, saw President Thieu for one hour.

One of the hand grenades held by Maj. Luong, while he sat on the steps, had the pin partly pulled out.

It was a dramatic, and surprisingly successful, protest by the small, thin physician who is assigned to the South Vietnamese general staff in Saigon.

Maj. Luong calls himself a member of the Ha Thuc Nhon group, a small nucleus of Vietnamese determined to end the corruption which they feel is poisoning their country and people. The group is

U.S. Says Peking Nears Deploying Medium Missiles

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 10 (UPI)—U.S. officials said today that Peking is close to deployment of nuclear-armed medium range ballistic missiles, America's chief Pacific commander said here yesterday.

"Red China has developed and is deploying the medium range ballistic missile," said Adm. John S. McCain Jr., commander of all U.S. forces in the Pacific, adding that deployment of MRBMs was actually under way. But an aide later corrected the admiral and said that while construction of missile sites is under way, no actual deployment of missiles has been detected.

Adm. McCain also said that Peking has not a significant number of MRBMs.

Adm. McCain said the weapons which China will deploy have a range of 1,100 miles. Depending on emplacement, that would cover virtually all of China's Asian neighbors including much of the Soviet Union.

Illinois Slayer Gets 398 Years

WOODSTOCK, Ill., Dec. 10 (UPI)—A man who unexpectedly pleaded guilty to three murders has been sentenced to 398 years in prison for two of the killings.

Mark Smith, 21, made an unscheduled appearance to switch his plea from innocent to guilty in the May 27 rape and murder of Jean Ann Linenger, 17, and the Jan. 27 slaying of Mrs. Jean Blanchard, 27.

During a subsequent hearing, Smith confessed to the Dec. 2, 1969, killing of Mrs. Obbie Fay Ash, 32, in the state of Arkansas.

County Circuit Court Judge William H. Carroll sentenced Smith to consecutive terms of 199 to 200 years in prison for each of the local murders. State's Attorney William Cowlin said that Smith had agreed to waive extradition to Arkansas for prosecution in Mrs. Ash's death.

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Defense Says Calley Acted Under Orders

His Unit Said to Seek Revenge for Losses

FORT BENNING, Ga., Dec. 10 (AP)—First Lt. William L. Calley's platoon went into the village of My Lai with a "feeling of revenge and reprisal" in the minds of its members, his defense lawyer said today.

"He was ordered to have the village burned, the animals shot and killed and the wells contaminated in the community," George Letimer said, as he opened the defense case.

Lt. Calley is charged with killing at least 102 Vietnamese in My Lai on March 16, 1968.

The order to Lt. Calley, Mr. Letimer said, came from the commander of Charlie Company, Capt. Ernest Medina.

No Counter Orders

"Higher commanders were on the ground and nothing was said about ceasing the killing or anything like that until the lunch break," Mr. Letimer said.

Lt. Calley will take the witness stand to tell his own story, the defense attorney told the six-officer court, which could sentence the young Miami soldier to death.

"He will give you a full account of his conduct and behavior," Mr. Letimer said.

The defense said that it would bring out that:

- Lt. Calley and his platoon were not trained and instructed for that type of search and destroy mission, were under strength and "for the first time, the men were 'tested in combat'."

- He had knowledge of many atrocities committed against civilians and the South Vietnamese.

- He had information that civilians in the area were being used as decoys and were aiding and assisting the enemy.

- Many American soldiers were killed or injured for life.

Mr. Letimer said that the day before Lt. Calley's platoon laid siege to My Lai, its members had attended funeral services for three fellow soldiers killed in that area.

Feeling Was Strong

"The feeling of revenge and reprisals was cradled in the mind of the members of Lt. Calley's platoon," he said.

The night before, Mr. Letimer said, they were told that "they at last would have an opportunity for revenge."

"They were told that the village was defended by the 48th Viet Cong Battalion and that they were to search not only the village of My Lai 4 and also My Lai 5 and 6 and ultimately the village of My Lai 7."

The commander, Capt. Medina, said he had reliable intelligence information that all civilians had left.

"He ordered the village burned, the livestock killed and wells contaminated in the community."

"There were no instructions of what to do if civilians were found," Lt. Calley is charged specifically with murdering not less than 36 persons at a trail intersection and not less than 70 more at a ditch on the east side of the village and with the shooting of a white-robed man and a young child.

Strike Ties Up U.S. Railroads

(Continued from Page 1)

But the strike began, and later he ordered the contempt hearings.

Mr. Dennis had demanded a three-year settlement involving a \$1.65 hourly raise above current wages ranging from \$3.45 to \$3.80.

"The men and women who work for the railroads have had a hard rap for a long time," Mr. Dennis said.

Trains carrying passengers and goods, including Christmas mail, ground to a halt and government officials predicted disastrous effects on the nation's already troubled economy.

Auto industry spokesmen spoke of a shutdown within 48 hours. In the New York metropolitan area, 145,000 railroad commuters, seeking alternate means of transportation to their city, encountered growing and heavy highway service was "heavy and slow."

The emergency law passed by Congress early today ordered the strikers back to work—until March 1—with a partial pay increase.

The President, signing the special legislation as he stayed up all night, complained that the measure's 13.5 percent pay hike would worsen the nation's steep inflationary wage-price spiral in more than 20 years.

He said that any pay raise should be accompanied by modification in union work rules in order to increase productivity.

A short while later, District Judge Pratt took his first strike action of the day—issuing a temporary order restraining a strike until Dec. 26.

Canada Clarifies Status in Cuba Of Kidnappers

OTTAWA, Dec. 10 (UPI)—External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp said yesterday "no deal" exists with the Cuban government to prevent James Earl Ray, kidnappers from leaving Cuba, but emphasized the men faced certain prosecution if they ever returned to Canada.

Mr. Sharp told reporters that Cuba agreed to accept the kidnappers for "humanitarian reasons" alone. "We said only that we expected they would not be permitted to engage in acts hostile to Canada," Mr. Sharp said.

In the House of Commons, Justice Minister John Turner said authorities were taking steps to lay kidnapping charges now—while evidence was still fresh—against Mr. Cross's abductors. Since Canada has no statute of limitations regarding kidnapping, the charges will remain in effect indefinitely.

Italians May Abolish Life Prison Sentences

ROME, Dec. 10 (Reuters)—A bill to abolish life prison sentences in Italy—where there is no capital punishment—won unanimous approval by the Justice Committee of the Senate today.

The bill, sponsored by former Premier Giovanni Leone, would substitute a fixed maximum penalty, probably 30 years, which could be raised to 40 in exceptional cases.

Sen. Michele Zuccola, a Socialist, said that the Justice Committee considered life imprisonment to be a medieval hangover "which no longer has any ethical or juridical justification in modern society."

Italian Dockers to Boycott Ships

ROME, Dec. 10 (UPI)—Dockworkers' unions today ordered a one-week boycott of Spanish ships beginning Saturday to protest the

Reds Bloody Saigon Troops In Attack on Cambodian

SAIGON, Dec. 10 (UPI)—South Vietnamese troops suffered at least 71 soldiers killed or wounded yesterday in bitter fighting inside Cambodia. It was one of the heaviest South Vietnamese losses since entering Cambodia eight months ago, military spokesmen said.

The spokesmen in Saigon said at least 30 South Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 41 wounded while burning back a Communist attack on a command post near Khek, 75 miles northeast of Phnom Penh.

They said 48 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops were killed in the battle.

The fighting began when the Communists fired about 70 rounds of mortars and rockets into the command post of the 333d South Vietnamese Task Force just north-east of Khek and then launched a ground attack.

Details of the battle were sketchy. The fighting took place near the South Vietnamese captured several weapons along with 180 blocks of plastic explosives.

Massacre Site

In South Vietnam, spokesmen said government troops reported killing 21 Communists yesterday not far from the scene of the My Lai massacre. They said South Vietnamese troops took no casualties and were supported by air strikes and artillery.

The fighting took place near the Binh Son district town in the Son Tra sector of Quang Ngai Province, about 335 miles northeast of Saigon.

The battleground is not far from My Lai, where U.S. army troops gunned down more than 107 Vietnamese civilians March 16, 1968.

South Vietnamese military spokesmen also reported that government troops had stopped a Communist attack on a position in the northern sector of the country and killed 23 men with the aid of fighter-bomber strikes and artillery barrages.

Sources said two of the militiamen were killed and a

ed in the action near miles northeast of 66

Anniversary A

Allied intelligence dicates that the Comsibly may attempt to wave of attacks in S to coincide with 25 anniversary on Dec. 21 of the Nation Front, the political or

The intelligence rep Hoa Province may be focal points of the

Laos Coup Pl

VIENTIANE, Dec. 10. The Laotian governmuler Souvanna Phou covered plans by right ticers to stage a sources said today.

The plotters wer headquarters town of 150 miles southeast as a base for the att ranking sources said.

Last Week 27 U.S. Wa

SAIGON, Dec. 10 U.S. Command ar day that 27 Ame killed in action and ed in Indochina la second lowest toll and that another troops died from causes such as a ness and disease.

South Vietnam ers said its forces men killed and 9 last week.

The U.S. Comm d that allied 1,425 North Viet Viet Cong during period.

U.S. Suggests POW Excl Hanoi Pushes Cease-Fir

(Continued from Page 1)

North Vietnamese and the elimination of the Saigon government as presently constituted.

Mr. Bruce declared that freeing the prisoners should not await settlement of political and military problems and added: "We do not accept this obvious attempt to use prisoners of war as a political pawn."

The Communists repeated charges that the American insistence on immediate action on prisoners was "a maneuver that seeks to camouflage American aggression and war crimes." Mrs. Binh and Xuan Thuy, chief delegates for Hanoi, said that, instead of waiting for tomorrow to discuss prisoners, they were prepared to discuss the problem immediately if the United States stated its willingness to withdraw militarily by next June.

Ly Van Sau, press spokesman for the Viet Cong, said that President

Nixon's proposal for and unconditional of the United States occupy South Vietnam say when it would tutes only a manner the American press nam."

The allied offer o change was more ir one made by Mr. Nlr The latter offer co the United States Vietnamese spokesmen while this offer w table, it had been d centrate only on away from their hon first step. Today's o did not cover South American prisoners.

UN Appro U.S. Move War Priso

UNITED NATIONS (UPI)—A determini militant Arab and countries to upset a sponsored resolution of prisoners of war day in the United eral Assembly.

Western delegates nevertheless, that a campaign to halt rights, measures has been decided in the Assenbly with 20 abstentions.

The Assembly al other resolutions deal tention of civilians in flits, including a sored measure seeki action for journalists missions.

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ANAKA	1 30
ATHENS	13 55
BEIRUT	7 45
BERLIN	7 45
BOMBAY	14 30
BUDAPEST	8 45
CAIRO	18 45
COPENHAGEN	13 55
COSTA D'OR	16 41
DUBLIN	6 45
FAROE	1 45
FLORENCE	3 45
FRANKFURT	8 45
GENEVA	14 30
ISTANBUL	3 37
LAS PALMAS	18 55
LONDON	13 55
MADRID	13 55
MONTREAL	4 31
MOSCOW	2 30
MUNICH	1 34
NEW YORK	1 34
NICE	14 37
OSLO	12 54
PARIS	14 30
PRAGUE	4 39
ROME	14 37
STOCKHOLM	3 37
TOKYO	15 30
VIENNA	5 41
WARSAW	4 39
WILSON	14 30
ZURICH	0 32

U.S. Canadian temp at 1700 GMT, others at

nts for U.S. Allies

e Approves Extra Aid requested by President

WASH., Dec. 10 (WP).—The House of Representatives approved last night a supplemental bill to authorize \$500 million in additional aid to U.S. allies in this year, most of it for military forces of Cambodia. The bill, H.R. 102, was passed by a vote of 378 to 102.

Nixon had asked for \$500 million in supplemental aid, but that was too small for Israel, which has been authorized \$100 million.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs approved the President's request for \$500 million for 90 million of the rest, and cut out \$45 million for economic assistance on that had been added.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs Committee approved the bill in its session's closing days. The House bill would authorize the first important federal aid for the explicit purpose of desegregating schools.

The House Internal Security Committee issued a revised list of 97 campus "radical leaders" and said "practical and reasonable persons know" some of their rhetoric has inflamed campus violence.

The report drops eight names from an earlier list of 65 in a report which U.S. District Judge Gerhard A. Gesell prohibited the U.S. Public Printer from distributing publicly. The list of names was widely distributed, and Judge Gesell specifically ruled that individual members of Congress could circulate it.

Trimmed from the original list were all seven members of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee, the House group which the Internal Security Committee replaced. Also dropped was Dr. Linus Pauling, noted scientist and winner of the 1962 Nobel Peace Prize. There was no official explanation for the deletions.

ed Shun, Conspiracy al Declared

Wash., Dec. 10 (AP).—A conspiracy trial of seven men charged in connection with a violent demonstration last February, let Court Judge George J. Tamm Jr. refused to enter the judge's ruling to permit the defense team to move the defense room in courthouse here and inside.

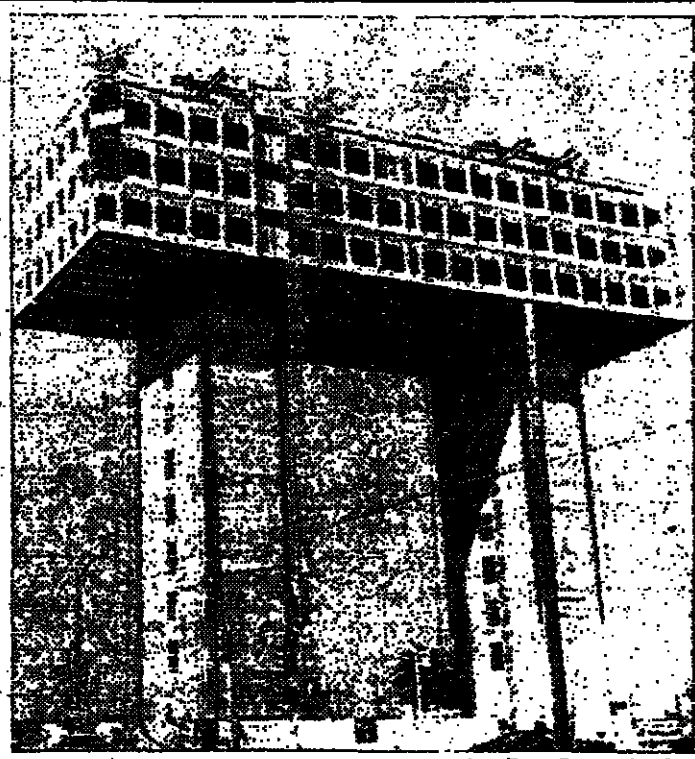
Defendants said they took because many spectators crowded in the courtroom he trial.

It issued contempt of court against six of the defendants. The seventh defendant, because of illness, was absent.

The trial began here Nov. 23. The charged with conspiring to disrupt the U.S. courthouse and the building during a demonstration in Seattle.

holera Death

Occupied Gaza Strip, 2).—Cholera claimed its 17th victim today, the Health Ministry reported. The victim was a 40-year-old man who had been a refugee in the past six weeks, and is still hospitalized.



DOWN TO THE STREET IN BRICKS—Or cement. Whatever the material, this pi-shaped structure is a building going down in Mountain View, Calif. In a new method of construction, each floor is assembled on the ground and then jacked up the two inner service cores.

Conferees Vote SST Fund, Proxmire Vows a Filibuster

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP).—A House-Senate conference committee tonight approved a \$310-million appropriation to develop a supersonic transport plane.

The amount is \$80 million less than the total requested by President Nixon, approved by the House but rejected by the Senate.

Two of the conferees, Sens. Clifford P. Case, R., N.J., and John C. Stennis, D., Miss., signed the conference report of the total \$310-million transportation appropriations bill but said they still objected strongly to spending any money for the SST.

Rivers Will Have Heart Operation

CHARLESTON, S.C., Dec. 10 (AP).—Rep. L. Mendel Rivers, D., S.C., will undergo heart surgery tomorrow at the University of Alabama Hospital in Birmingham, his office announced today.

The 65-year-old legislator, who was elected to his 16th consecutive term in the House last month, checked into the hospital early today for a series of tests and evaluations.

Mr. Rivers, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, is under the care of Dr. David Kirklin, a heart specialist and chairman of the department of surgery at the university medical center.

USIS in Bolivia Bombed

SANTA CRUZ, Bolivia, Dec. 10 (AP).—A bomb thrown from a car damaged the door of the U.S. Information Service office on Tuesday.

SST prototypes and \$105 million to continue the program further.

The decision is sure to touch off a battle on the Senate floor, where senators opposed to any SST spending have vowed a filibuster rather than allow the bill to become law.

Yesterday, Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., announced that the SST's Senate opponents would filibuster against the administration's entire transportation budget if it contained any restored funding of the SST development program.

Although Capitol Hill champions of the SST were confident that its development project would survive, Sen. Proxmire said the SST foes would prevail.

"There is no question that we have sufficient strength to carry out our objective of stopping the SST," Sen. Proxmire declared.

"We recognize that the essence of the legislative process is compromise, but the situation does not permit a compromise that would allow continuation of the government's backing of the SST."

Sen. Proxmire noted that it might be necessary to spend a substantial sum simply to cancel the program. The administration has said that termination costs, reimbursing the major SST contractors and the airlines that invested in the program, would be \$277 million—barely less than the cost of continuing the project.

Sen. Proxmire challenges the validity of that total, but said that the essential fight would involve not dollar figures but the question of continuing the program.

Senate champions of the SST suggested today that their opponents were "too reasonable" to resort to a filibuster, but gave no hint of their counterstrategy if such delaying devices were used.

U.S. High Court Hears Appeals Of 2 Objectors to Vietnam War

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Freeing men from Vietnam service because they conscientiously object to that conflict—but not to all wars—would lead to anarchy, Solicitor-General Erwin N. Griswold told the U.S. Supreme Court yesterday.

Lawyers for two opponents of the Vietnam war, who were denied conscientious objector exemptions, contended that the denial put the government in the unconstitutional stance of preferring one religion to another.

The court's decision in the two cases, not expected until next year, could dramatically affect the Selective Service System, which grants CO status only to men who oppose all wars.

Judging by the questions they posed, Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justices Hugo L. Black, Thurgood Marshall and Potter Stewart appeared to have serious reservations about granting exemptions to so-called "selective" objectors.

Two Men Appealed

The appeals were brought by Louis A. Negre of Bakersfield, Calif., and Guy F. Gillette of Yonkers, N.Y.

Mr. Negre, 32, bases his opposition on Roman Catholic teachings under which an individual opposes a war his conscience tells him is "unjust." Mr. Negre first expressed his conscientious objection after he was inducted into the Army. He served four months in Vietnam and now is seeking a discharge from the reserves which the Army has refused.

Mr. Gillette, 26, describes himself as a humanist. He drew a two-year prison sentence for not reporting for induction after his draft board turned down his bid for CO exemption.

Urging the court to reject their appeals, Mr. Griswold cited the Selective Service Act's restriction of CO classification to men who are "conscientiously opposed to participation in war in any form."

Permitting exemptions for men opposed to a particular war would open the door to persons refusing

to pay taxes they oppose or disobeying compulsory education programs, Mr. Griswold said.

Such reasoning, he said, "leads to a form of anarchy... essentially inconsistent with democratic government." It could prompt Congress to erase all conscientious objector exemptions, Mr. Griswold said.

Richard Harrington, Mr. Negre's lawyer, said that under the present system Quakers, who oppose all wars can win CO exemptions, while Roman Catholics who view the Vietnam conflict as unjust are considered felons by the government.

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U.S. to Mint A Space-Age \$1 'Ike' Coin

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Congress is nearing final approval for a space-age dollar coin bearing the likeness of the late President Eisenhower on the obverse side and a bald eagle landing on the moon on the reverse side. It will be the first U.S. dollar minted since 1935.

The legislation would authorize the minting of 150 million special "Ike" dollars with 40 percent silver, and also millions of other "Ike" dollar coins without silver next year.

It will picture a bald eagle, clutching olive branches in both claws, landing on the cratered moon. Behind its right wing will be the earth and above the eagle the Apollo-11 spacecraft.

The part-silver Eisenhower cartwheels will be sold at a premium and will be collectors' items because of the limited minting.

The House and Senate are expected to approve the move.

5 Military Young Ladies Join Social Aides at White House

By Elizabeth Shelton

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (WP).—Mrs. Richard M. Nixon thought it would be "a good idea," so the White House now has five young women as social aides, representing four military services.

In dress blues and gold aiguillettes, 1st Lt. Linda C. White, USMC, was the one who stood at the First Lady's side yesterday while Mrs. Nixon received 350 delegates to the second international Clean Air Congress.

1st Lt. White, 24, said she did not volunteer for the glamour job. "It just floated down from above," she explained, gesturing with immaculate white gloves. Her duty was to direct the guests toward a buffet table set with punchbowl and plates of Christmas cookies after they had met the President's wife.

Asked whether the military women will be expected to ask unaccompanied male guests to dance with them at White House social events, Lucy Winchester, social secretary to Mrs. Nixon, said "no." But they will be expected to dance with stag guests who ask them, she said.

The five are not the first of their sex to serve with the White House's flexible corps of 20-30 social aides. Mrs. Nixon said that last year the first woman, Capt. Nancy Buzzard, USAF, "went up the ladder, so I asked when we were going to get some more."

The more you know about classic cars, the more you like the 1936 Rolls-Royce



The scene: Latin America

When leather is made soft and waterproof in a tanning factory in Brazil — When hundreds of Volkswagen bodies are dipped in paint baths near São Paulo — When Styropor sheets are put together for insulation of cold stores in Mexico — When an elegant Latin American lady chooses fabrics and colours for haute couture — BASF products, manufactured in Latin America, are part of the scene. We have subsidiaries on all continents. In South and Central America, too. In Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Columbia and Mexico. We manufacture dyestuffs and pigments, plastics and chemicals for the textile, leather and paper industries. Almost all our employees in Latin America are natives — even technicians, chemists and engineers. They are part of BASF's multinational team working for a better standard of living in our world. BASF — worldwide chemistry

BASF

Husak Asks Central Committee To End Pro-Dubcek Purges

PRAGUE, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Communist party First Secretary Gustav Husak argued today, against hard line opposition, that the purge of reformers sympathetic to his predecessor, Alexander Dubcek, has gone far enough and it is time for Czechoslovakia to begin building a more stable future.

In his assessment speech, Mr. Husak told the delegates that the party "has overcome the crisis situation and anarchy of the last years." He explained that this was only possible because of the purges of right-wing opportunists.

The party's 140-member Central Committee met in the Spanish Hall of the Prague Castle to hear Mr. Husak's report on the end of the purges and the beginning of a new phase designed to regain the nation's confidence in the party.

But party sources said Mr. Husak's formula came under heavy fire from hardliners within the committee, who demanded more purges. One critic today, they said, was Gen. Oskar Rytr, recently fired as chief liaison officer to the Russian occupation troops.

But Mr. Husak has the advantage of direct backing from the Kremlin and is confident of Central Committee approval, the sources said.

Brezhnev's Backing

They said Leonid I. Brezhnev, Soviet Communist party General Secretary, told Mr. Husak in Moscow last month that "no Communist party can recognize anything more left than itself." This was taken to mean that the party line, as set by Mr. Husak, is definitive and the hardliners must yield to it.

The Central Committee, in its three-day meeting, was expected to approve personnel changes that will remove many of the 7,000 hardliners in the Czechoslovak hierarchy and drop them into less influential jobs. They will be replaced by "moderates" more in line with Mr. Husak's stance.

Some 300,000 of the party's 1.4

million members have lost their party cards in the past year. All were supporters of Mr. Dubcek's 1968 reform program or opposed to the August, 1968, Russian invasion that crushed the reforms.

Mr. Husak's opponents—rallying around the so-called Nova Leva (New Left)—argued that the danger of "right-wing opportunists" still exists, despite the purges.

The committee meeting has been postponed four times because of this dispute.

Mr. Husak's report entitled "The Main Tasks of the Party after the Exchange of the Party Cards," looked ahead to a post-purge Czechoslovakia.

Another major report to be heard this week takes a backward glance at party development.

Sources say Mr. Dubcek's policy is labeled "counter-revolutionary," by the analysts, but it blamed pre-1968 Stalinists, led by former President Antonin Novotny, for creating "fertile soil for such a development."

Supreme Soviet Approves Budget

MOSCOW, Dec. 10 (AP).—The 1,517 members of the Supreme Soviet today approved a record budget to finance next year's Soviet economy. As usual, there was not a single dissenting vote.

The budget includes an announced defense expenditure of 17.9 billion rubles (\$18.7 billion) about 11.1 percent of the total.

Finance Minister Vasily Garbuzov announced the budget total today, after unspecified "amendments" as 160,770,966,000 rubles (\$176,948,082,000).

Bonn-Moscow Phones

BONN, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—Semi-automatic telephone dialing has begun between West Germany and the Soviet Union, the Posts Ministry announced here today.

Lunokhod-1 Works Anew, Tass Reports

Functioning Normally After Hibernation

MOSCOW, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Lunokhod-1, the Soviet moon roving robot, has awakened from two weeks of hibernation during the lunar night and resumed its travels on the moon, the official news agency Tass said today.

The eight-wheeled vehicle landed in the Sea of Rains Nov. 17 aboard Luna-17 and battered down against the subzero temperatures of the lunar night Nov. 24. It traveled 215 yards from Luna-17, sampling moon soil and televising its surroundings, during that first week.

The Tass dispatch indicated Lunokhod had resumed normal operations Tuesday.

"Lunar day set in on the moon in the area of the Sea of Rains on Dec. 8 and the automatic Lunokhod started a new stage of active work," the report said.

"The self-propelled vehicle has started moving on command from the long-range space communications center."

"Moving over the lunar surface, the vehicle also made several turns and television systems transmitted back to earth clear images of the lunar landscape," Tass said.

Functioning Normally

The dispatch said that during a regular communication session today the robot's systems were found to be "functioning normally."

It said a new experiment in testing the composition of moon soil had begun.

Lunokhod was parked and its solar battery hatched closed for the night-time period of 14 days until Tuesday. Its instruments continued functioning, however, and ground controllers twice checked up on the status of the robot by radio communications.

One experiment conducted during the hibernation was a precise measure of the distance between earth

World Bank Staff Aids E. Pakistan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—The staff of the World Bank will forgo their traditional Christmas party this year and donate the money involved, about \$30,000, to disaster-stricken East Pakistan, officials said.

The money will go towards relief efforts for survivors of the November cyclone and tidal waves which struck the Ganges delta area.

and the moon by means of a French-built laser beam reflector on the robot's chassis.

Scientists based in the Crimea bounced laser rays off this reflector last weekend, Tass said.

During its hibernation, the report said, temperatures dropped to minus 130 C (minus 203 F) around the robot. But the vehicle's inner machinery stayed at a comfortable 15 C (59 F) due to a special heating system.

"There has been no indication how long the robot, which is powered by the sun, will be able to keep working."

Apollo Battery Still Works Well

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP).—The atomic battery for the automatic experiment station placed on the moon by the Apollo 12 astronauts 13 months ago is still generating more electric power than called for in design, its manufacturer said yesterday.

The first year of operation shows that the SNAP-27 radioisotope thermoelectric generator is most efficient in the cold of the lunar night, said Daniel J. Funk, vice-president and general manager of the General Electric Co. space division, Philadelphia, who forecast that it would continue to generate power at the design level for five or six more years.

Sicily Strike Opens Week Of Agitation

Regional Walkouts Called by 3 Unions

ROME, Dec. 10 (AP).—A four-hour general strike in Sicily today began a week of agitation by the country's three main unions demanding social reforms from the government.

The strike in Sicily is to be followed in the next six days by other general walkouts in all other Italian regions. Some of the strikes are to last 24 hours, others four hours or less.

The protest was mainly concerned with demands for school and housing reforms.

The agitation went on despite the start today of a series of meetings between Premier Emilio Colombo and leaders of the three unions. The first meeting dealt with development problems in southern Italy, where the government hopes to create a million new jobs in the next ten years.

500 Schools Struck

Meanwhile, about 500 secondary schools—one-third of all those in Italy—were shut down or "occupied" by protesting students today.

The reasons for the protests varied from north to south. In northern and central Italy, political motives played a large role.

Many student bodies were led by extreme leftist factions demanding revision of programs and unprecedented decision-making powers for students.

In the south the protests generally supported demands for more facilities. The student want more classrooms, scientific equipment for their laboratories and an end to the constant rotation of professors.

Typhoid in Amman

AMMAN, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Thirty cases of typhoid have been reported here in the last three weeks, Health Ministry sources said today.

Obituaries

Henry Varnum Poor, Artist Noted for Pottery, Tile Work

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (NYT).—Henry Varnum Poor, 82, a noted American artist, died Tuesday at his home in New York City, N.Y.

Mr. Poor, who was born in Chapman, Kan., on Sept. 30, 1888, had achieved many honors in many fields of art, as teacher, muralist, and ceramist, to name a few of his fields.

He received an AB degree from Stanford University in 1910 and went to Europe to study. He received most of his art education at the Slade School in London and the Académie Julien in Paris.

From Paris he moved on to Rome, where he became resident artist at the American Academy in 1950. This in turn led to an appointment as professor of painting at Columbia University in 1952.

Pottery, Tile Specialist

In New York, he became known as a specialist in pottery and tile decoration.

His paintings are on permanent exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Whitney Museum, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Newark Museum, the San Francisco Museum, the Cleveland Museum and the Addison Memorial Museum in Andover, Mass.

Mr. Poor designed and executed 12 mural panels for the Department of Justice Building in Washington, a heroic mural, entitled "Conservation of American Wild Life," for the Department of Interior Building in Washington, and a large fresco, "The Land Grant Mural," for Pennsylvania State College. He designed a fresco for the building of the Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal.

Mr. Poor was a founder and first president in 1946 of the Showmen (Maine) School of Painting and Sculpture, in an area where many artists worked.

Leslie Cannon

LONDON, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—Trade unionist Leslie Cannon, 50, an ex-Communist who cracked the Communist grip on Britain's Electrical Trades Union, died yesterday.

Mr. Cannon, who started work as an apprentice electrician and later became a full-time union official, left the Communist party in 1956 over the Soviet invasion of Hungary.

William Yost Freyer

GREENSBORO, N.C., Dec. 10 (NYT).—William Yost Freyer, 82, president of Vitek Chemical, now Richardson-Merrell, Inc., the large pharmaceutical manufacturer and distributor, died Tuesday after a long illness.

Glady de Maubiane

PARIS, Dec. 10 (AP).—Vicomtesse Glady de Maubiane, 86, sister of the late cosmetic manufacturer Elizabeth Arden, died at the American Hospital here today. A memorial service is to be held at the American Cathedral in Paris next Monday.

Helsinki SALT Talks to Close Next Friday

HELSINKI, Dec. 10 (UPI).—U.S. and Soviet negotiators agreed today to wind up the current round of strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) Dec. 18 and resume again as early as possible next year.

The recess date still has to be confirmed by home governments while the exact resumption date is still being discussed, conference sources said.

The United States for its part hopes to be able to get negotiations under way again next year around late February or early March, they said.

Gerard C. Smith and Vladimir S. Semenyov, the U.S. and Soviet chief negotiators, held their 12th working session today since the third round of SALT began Nov. 2.

The meeting lasted 45 minutes and was described as "business-like, constructive and cordial."

Belgium Moves Toward Reforms Over Languages

BRUSSELS, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Premier Gaston Eyskens today won parliamentary approval for a constitutional reform aimed at solving Belgium's long-standing language dispute.

The proposed reforms will give more autonomy to Belgium's French and Flemish-speaking language groups in their respective areas.

Mr. Eyskens won the necessary two-thirds majority in the House of Representatives in voting after a marathon 12-hour session of parliament ended early today. The bill now goes to the Senate.

The vote broke a two-year deadlock on the constitutional reforms persistently blocked by militant French and Flemish-speaking groups in parliament.

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Henry Varnum Poor
1958 photograph.

Pontiff Cites Brotherhood As Peace Key

By Louis B. Fleming

ROME, Dec. 10.—A new emphasis on brotherhood as the key to world peace was proposed today by Pope Paul VI in his annual New Year's message for the World Day of Peace, which occurs on Jan. 1.

"Peace is the great concept exalting love amongst men who discover that they are brothers and decide to live as such," the Pope said.

The Vatican made the address public in four languages but with some embarrassment when it was discovered that the official English and French texts had omitted a phrase with particular pertinence to the world situation. This was a reference to man's "recourse to torture and terrorism."

In his message, Pope Paul called attention to the contradiction of a world where at the same time there is a recession of peace and also progress toward peace.

Disillusionment Noted

He noted the disillusionment that had followed the great hopes for ending war following World War II. "Peace is a product of love, true love, human love," Pope Paul said.

"True peace must be founded upon justice, upon a sense of the inalienable dignity of man, upon the recognition of an abiding and happy equality between men, upon the basic principle of human brotherhood, that is, of the respect and love due to each man because he is a man," he added.

"This consciousness of a universal human brotherhood is also happily developing in our world, at least in principle," he said, adding that each deed that reinforces the sense of brotherhood in the world is a contribution to peace.

"A true brotherhood among men, to be authentic and binding, presupposes and demands a transcendental Fatherhood overflowing with metaphysical love, with supernatural charity. We can teach human brotherhood, that is peace, by teaching men to acknowledge love, to invoke our Father in heaven."

© Los Angeles Times

Gentile Chosen, Discusses Plans For Met Opera

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (NYT).—The Metropolitan Opera yesterday chose Goran Gentile, the 53-year-old head of the Royal Opera House in Stockholm, to replace Rudolf Sing as general manager. The Swedish administrator and stage director immediately said that he planned to modernize the Metropolitan's repertory and to stress theatrical and dramatic aspects of opera as much as the music.

Mr. Gentile's contract expires in June, 1972, but his successor will join the company next June.

Mr. Gentile said he plans to stage and direct some Met productions while he is general manager. "I am both an administrator and a director," he said, "but I take the artistic point of view chiefly."

Mr. Gentile said he plans to use smaller theaters of the Lincoln Center complex to experiment with new and unusual operas.

49th Big-4 Talk Record No Progress

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 10 (UPI).—The 49th meeting of the Big Four powers on the Middle East today produced no progress toward a next meeting was set for next week.

The meeting Wednesday under the auspices of Ambassador Jacques K. Morizet, Diplomatic Service, was "a series of two meetings," which he described as fruitless.

DEATH NOTICE

Mr. and Mrs. John Barbara Graham, Mrs. Patricia Graham, Misses Vicki and Joy Graham, regret to announce the death of Madame

La Vicomtesse Henri de Maubiane, née Gladys Graham, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, Médaille d'Argent de la Ville de Paris, their mother, aunt and grandmother, died the 10th of December, 1970, at the American Hospital, Neuilly. Services will be held at the American Cathedral, 23 Ave. George V, Paris 8e, the 14th of December, at 11 a.m. Please assemble at the American Cathedral.

The Board of Directors of Elizabeth Arden, Incorporated, Directors and the personnel of this Company regret to announce the death of Madame

La Vicomtesse Henri de Maubiane, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, Médaille d'Argent de la Ville de Paris, who was President of the Company from 1920 to 1968, died the 10th of December, 1970, in Paris. Services will be held the 14th of December at 11 a.m. in the American Cathedral, 23 Ave. George V, Paris 8e. This announcement is the sole notification.

Christmas is a time for giving.

If you're planning on going home this Christmas, TWA can give you several things that will make your trip a little easier.

We'll give you 50% off the round trip fare for your wife and children over 12, under TWA's transatlantic Family Plan.

We'll give you a choice of planes: the 747 or 707.

We'll give you a choice of food, even in economy class.

We'll give you a choice of films and audio programs during your flight.

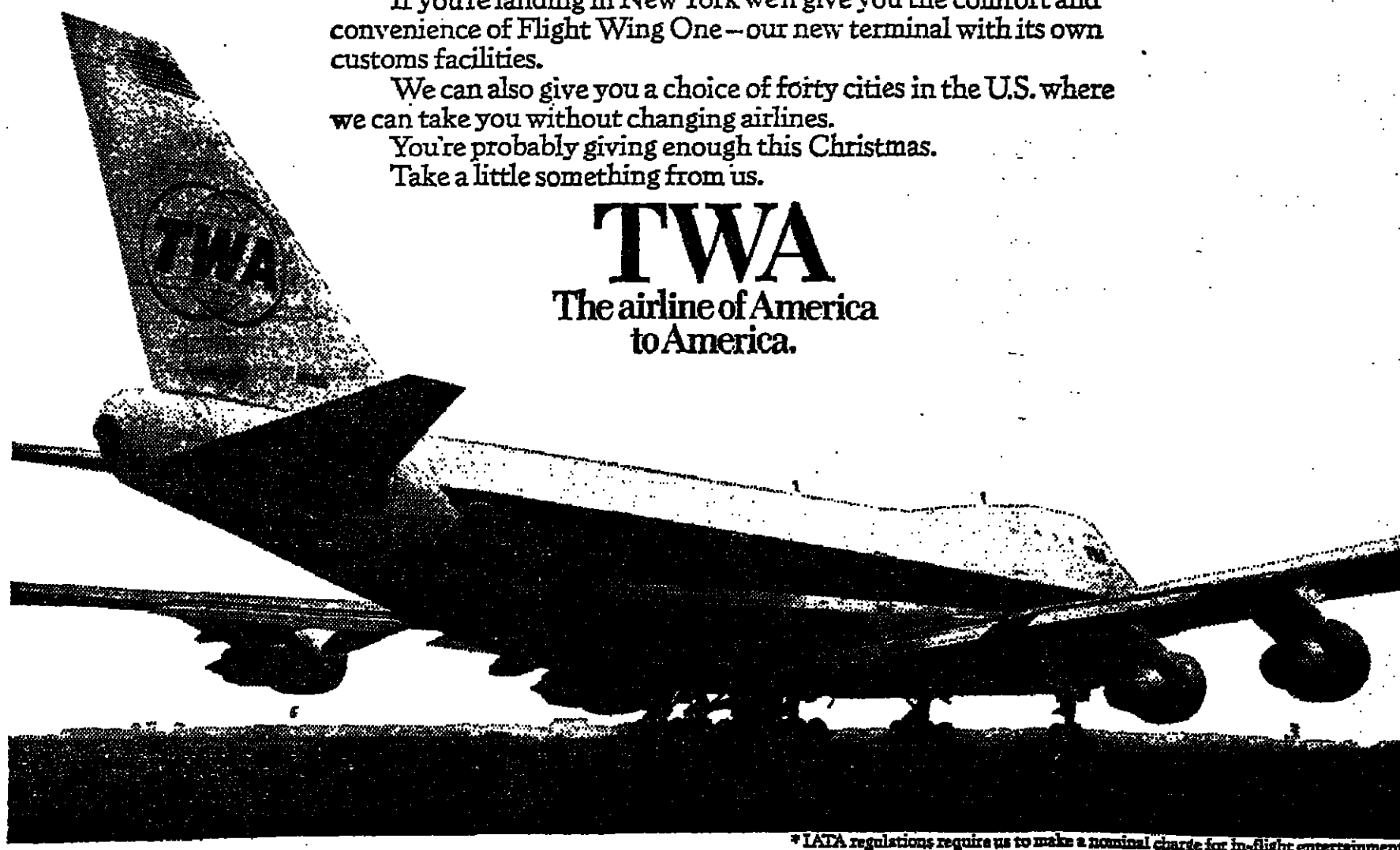
If you're landing in New York we'll give you the comfort and convenience of Flight Wing One—our new terminal with its own customs facilities.

We can also give you a choice of forty cities in the U.S. where we can take you without changing airlines.

You're probably giving enough this Christmas.

Take a little something from us.

TWA
The airline of America
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* IATA regulations require us to make a nominal charge for in-flight entertainment.

ملء من الجود

Row Over Emergency Powers

Irish Labor MP Suspended Over Government Dispute

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP).—Conor Lynch, a top United Nations official, was suspended from the Irish Labor party today during a row over Ireland's seizure of emergency powers, including the right to detain without trial.

Lynch was the fourth Labor party member to be suspended in two days in the government's disclosure of a conspiracy.

Prize Funds Made

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP).—The Nobel Prize fund, which was made up of money from the sale of the Nobel Prize, was today announced to be 73,000 Swedish kronor.

The prize, which is always awarded in Oslo by the parliament, went this year to Norman Borlaug, a U.S. agronomist, for his research in grain.

The other prize winners were chosen by the Nobel Committee, which is made up of five members.

The prize fund, which was established in 1895, carries an award equal to 73,000 kronor.

The prize fund was made up of money from the sale of the Nobel Prize, which was established in 1895.

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IT WAS TWO AGAINST ONE—The driver of what was once a car explained it like this: he saw only one trolley approaching a level crossing at Vaihingen, West Germany, and thought he could beat it across when he was hit by a second trolley coming from the opposite direction. When the police got him out of his car, he was, they said, speechless but otherwise unharmed.

12 Reported Dead in Peru Earthquake

LIMA, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—A strong earthquake shook northern Peru and southern Ecuador during the night, killing at least a dozen persons and injuring many others, a government spokesman said here today.

The tremor lasted 40 seconds just before midnight, sending the population rushing from their homes and creating panic as parts of buildings crashed into the streets.

The Peruvian Geophysical Institute said the quake caused damage in several towns, but details were scanty.

In Piura, about 540 miles north-west of Lima, huge pieces fell from the corridors of the ancient cathedral as the ground shook, and masonry crashed into the streets from other buildings.

All the deaths and injuries so far reported were in the small towns of Sullana and Querecotillo, but the quake affected Peru's five northern departments of Tumbes, Piura, Lambayeque, Cajamarca and Ica.

The geophysical institute located the epicenter of the earthquake in the Bay of Guayaquil, 50 miles north of Tumbes. It registered 7.5 on the open-ended Richter scale—only slightly less than the one which devastated north-central Peru last May 31, killing approximately 70,000 persons.

The area affected by last night's earthquake lies along the Peru-Ecuador border. Much of it is desert.

The area affected by last night's earthquake lies along the Peru-Ecuador border. Much of it is desert.

Swiss Envoy Kidnappers Ask Brazil to Free 70 Prisoners

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 10 (UPI).—The federal police chief of the Guanabara State region, Gen. Luis Carlos Reis de Freitas, said today that kidnappers who kidnapped the Swiss Ambassador had demanded the release of 70 prisoners to be exiled to Algeria, Mexico, or Chile.

Gen. Freitas gave the first confirmation by a Brazilian official that the widely reported offer to exchange Ambassador Giovanni Enrico Bucher, 57, for 70 prisoners was in fact an authentic one.

The Rio newspaper Jornal do Brasil, citing police sources, said in today's editions that the government had started laying plans for release of the prisoners in exchange for Mr. Bucher's life.

It said that the prisoners, presently scattered around the country, would be sent out of the country in three groups—two of 25 and one of 20—to Algeria, Mexico and Chile.

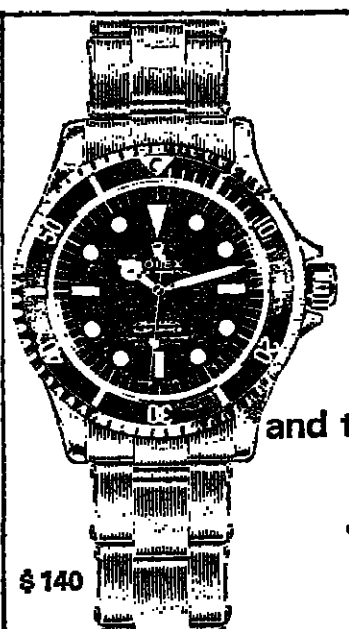
Meanwhile, the kidnappers faced a possible death penalty if caught following the death early today of Heide Cavallaro Arujo, 44, the federal police bodyguard shot and wounded during Mr. Bucher's abduction on Monday.

One of the kidnappers shot Mr. Arujo in the spine as the bodyguard tried to pull out his service revolver after Mr. Bucher's car was ambushed on a busy Rio street.

The Swiss Embassy had announced yesterday that Chargé d'Affaires William Roch had received a letter from Mr. Bucher saying "I am in good condition and well treated."

Chile Is Willing
SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 10 (AP).—Chile is willing to give political asylum to Brazilian political prisoners involved in the kidnapping of Mr. Bucher the government said today, but so far Brazil has made no such request.

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Hopes Flicker as Power Fades in Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

can see some progress. I have a proposition to put to Mr. Carr [Robert Carr, secretary for employment].

Mr. Feather said later that he saw "a little chink of light" in the crisis talks, but union officials made it clear that even if full-scale talks got under way disruptions would continue until the weekend.

Tonight, even the negotiations to end the slowdown were hampered by the blackout. Mr. Carr held separate talks by candlelight with both sides, seeing representatives of the Electricity Council, the central body of the nationalized supply industry, while union leaders waited in another room in the blacked-out Department of Employment.

Mr. Carr left for 10 Downing Street to report to Prime Minister Edward Heath; the lights flickered and returned to the ministerial department. Officials later confirmed that both sides would resume face-to-face talks tomorrow. Negotiations between the unions, representing 125,000 electricity workers, and the council broke off at the end of last week.

"I think this is a considerable step forward," said Mr. Feather. Virtually all parts of the country—and all segments of society—were affected by the disruption caused by the electrical workers' demand for more pay.

Queen Elizabeth, appearing during the day at ceremonies starting the cancer-research fund campaign by the Royal College of Pathologists, decided to walk up two flights of stairs rather than risk being trapped in a stalled elevator.

Later, electric power was cut in Buckingham Palace. The royal family dined by candlelight.

With electricity reduced by 31 percent at tea time, candles and flashlights became rare and expensive commodities in downtown London. Single 8-inch and 10-inch candles cost 40 or 50 cents along Fleet Street, Bond Street and in Piccadilly.

Several London hospitals announced that all operations had been canceled, except for dire emergencies, and a handful of hospitals said they might have to turn new patients away because of the backlog of patients in need of surgery.

In Northern Ireland, possibly the area most severely hit by the power

shortages, officials warned that total electricity stoppages may begin tomorrow. Hundreds of thousands of workers were idle today because of the Ulster government's decision to cut off electricity supplies to industry.

The conflict between the electricity workers and the management involves the union's demand for a 25 to 30 percent increase in base pay. The workers, who earn an average of \$57.50 a week with overtime, have rejected an offer of 10 percent, or \$4.80.

So far, the Conservative government, while not directly concerned, has made it plain that it wants the managers of state industries to resist what Prime Minister Heath has termed grossly inflationary wage demands.

Frank Chapple, leader of one of the electricity unions, said tomorrow's meeting with the Electricity Council implied that it had accepted the conditions for talks laid down by the unions this morning.

A key condition was that the government would not prevent the council from reaching an acceptable settlement. "I would not like to be too optimistic about the outcome," Mr. Chapple said. "We don't know what is in their (the council's) minds."

French Couple Found Guilty of Infanticide

LYONS, Dec. 10 (AP).—A factory worker and his wife were found guilty today of killing three to five of their newborn children and burying the bodies in the garden of their modest house in southern France.

René Thien, 45, was sentenced to ten years in jail and his wife, Marie-Antoinette, 38, to five years. They had freely confessed to three murders to police, who were alerted by neighbors in the little town of Grigny, near Givors.

But a police pathologist said he had found the remains of four and possibly five infants. The couple has three living children.

U.S. Aide Held By the Tupamaros Writes of Ordeal

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—American soil expert Claude Fly, kidnapped last August 7 by Tupamaro urban guerrillas, said in a letter delivered here last night he is living in a small cell "virtually suspended in time and space."

Mr. Fly, 65, wrote that if the government would allow publication of a Tupamaro manifesto in local newspapers as demanded by his captors, he would be freed.

Nothing more was heard of Brazilian diplomat Aloysio Dias Gomide, kidnapped on July 31. There has now been no news of him for more than a month.

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ART IN BRUSSELS

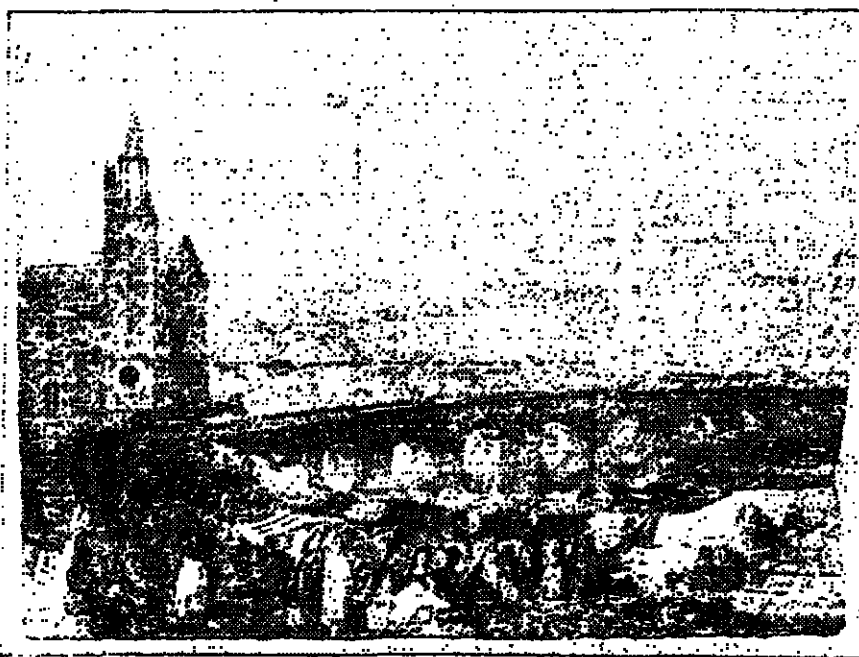
The Extraordinary Vision of J.M.W. Turner

By Rona Dobson

BRUSSELS.—Obtaining the first-ever overseas loan of 100 specially chosen watercolors by J.M.W. Turner is something of a scoop for the Belgian Fine Arts authorities and for the British Council, sponsors of the Brussels Museum of Modern Art, still in cramped provisional premises after years of waiting for new quarters.

Considered by many—including scholar-critic Sir Kenneth Clark—to be by far the greatest painter England has ever produced, Turner, in the late 18th and early 19th century, soared away from all the plebeian color conventions imprisoning his contemporaries. In 1816, William Hazlitt, in one of his "Round Table" essays, discussed Turner in obviously puzzled terms. Although Hazlitt recognized that Turner was the "ablest landscape painter now living," painting pictures of the elements of air, earth, and water, he sternly qualified them as being "too much abstractions of aerial perspective."

In the Brussels exhibition, the whole span of Turner's subtle and seemingly unbounded color range can be seen. These are watercolors of 19th-century Europe, showing lakes, cities, rivers, cathedrals and castles that Turner visited on his many voyages. On these trips, he used



Turner's watercolor of the Flower Market and Pont au Change in Paris.

to take tremendously long walks, over mountains, passes, along endless river banks, through unknown city streets. He would be up at dawn for a mountain sunrise, out on a lake at midnight to watch the night sky on the water. Then, back to England with a great stack of sketchbooks, full of material for later development.

The "development" was seldom conventional. Even his view of Venice is fresh and different, familiar outlines of palaces and bell towers subordinated to the almost phosphorescent flow of light. The Doge's Palace, glint-

ing pale gold, floats tenuously in a wash of surrounding blues; the Doge and distant Zucchi are outlines on a sky filling with dawn; an outdoor theater is an "aerial abstraction" of bold whirling red reflections and spectral white spaces.

Turner's Paris

Turner's Paris is a lively, peopled place where crowds parade along the Seine. And St. Cloud is all woody slopes above a rural riverside.

The Swiss series stands apart from the others with their almost hallucinatory colors. Here,

Turner is prodigal with the deeper, colder shades to capture the mountains, lakes and glaciers. The scenes have calm serenity except when a sudden storm of snow winds bears down on two human figures at a dark center point.

The English paintings include those he made at Petworth Castle, home of the Earl of Egremont, a friend and one of his patrons. They are unusual in that several show interiors, a relatively rare subject for Turner. Although the pictures are softly blurred as his skies and sunsets, they are still distinctly rooms, with decorated ceilings, chandeliers, groups of people—rather like a stage set slightly out of focus.

But for all his deliberately abstract technique, Turner was unassailable in his draftsman-ship and observation. The architectural detail, topographical outlines, indications of people in a scene emerge enhanced by all the inspired intoxication of color. The watercolor of Lucerne, for example, shows the town in clear detail: the turreted towers and castles look like mirages—but they are real places.

This show is hand-picked for quality. One or two of Turner's earlier paintings have been included to illustrate his progress from the artificial, heavily classical style of crumpling pillars and romantic ruins, which he discarded eventually as too contrived. These early works underline the extraordinary thrust of a powerful vision that carried forward from his own era into the future.

Turner watercolors, Musée d'Art Moderne, 1 Place Royale, Brussels. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission: 20 Belgian francs (about 40 cents). Guided tours in English available.

Woman Jurist

PARIS, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—Belgian-born writer Françoise Mallet-Joris has been elected to the Goncourt literary prize jury, the second woman to be so honored. Colette, the French novelist who died in 1954, was the only other woman to serve on the jury.

WINE: Drinking Sauternes

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Dec. 10.—Fads have their advantages: they allow you to pursue certain unfashionable pleasures at minimal cost and with no competition.

Take white wines, for instance. The current snobbery is to drink only the dry ones and to look down the end of one's nose at the sweet wines of Sauternes as being fit only for little old ladies left over from the Victorian era.

On the left bank of the Garonne 25 miles southeast of Bordeaux, Sauternes is considered by many connoisseurs to produce the greatest white wines in the world. (Apropos—and dictionaries be damned—many wine lovers think that the correct spelling ought to retain the final "s," to set them off from their California copies which, using the English spelling, do not have it on their labels.)

Of course the anti-Sauternes sentiment does not apply to the first great growth, Chateau d'Yquem, which is drunk not for its fabulous qualities but because it is so famous and so expensive that it must be right to drink it.

But there are many others, the first and second growths, some of which can be nearly as good as a Chateau d'Yquem although they cost anywhere from half to a quarter as much. In fact, you can often buy superb

Sauternes of excellent years for as little as \$2.50.

Timid Signs

Why these magnificent golden wines sell so low in esteem (Chateau d'Yquem has even produced a dry wine under another name) is a mystery but now is the time to take advantage of it, for the first timid signs of a return to favor have already begun to appear in France.

This is also the best time of year to drink rich, sweet wines. They are easier to take in cold weather and they go well with much of the rich holiday fare. About the only thing Sauternes are still generally served with is dessert, a striking indication of contemporary lack of imagination. Only the sugar in this great wine is being made use of against the sugar in the dessert, and this can at times make for a cloying amount of sweetness.

Sauternes is much better with fruit, but it is as good at the beginning of a meal. A small glass of Sauternes makes a perfect aperitif and it does very nicely with oysters.

Yes, oysters. Not the more acid Portuguese ones de claret and especially but the flat, Brest type whose marine fatness matches both the soft glycerine and the faint taste of iodine in Sauternes.

No wine goes better with foie gras, for Sauternes is as rich and full as the fat liver and

yet there is a slight touch of almond-like bitterness to both of them that completes the harmony.

Sauternes is a fine accompaniment to fish prepared with rich cream sauces, especially when the same wine has gone into the sauce, and this would be equally true of veal or chicken.

What wine could possibly better harmonize with *canard à l'orange*, matching both the strong taste of the duck and the sweetness of the sauce? Or roast pork with peaches? In Sauternes itself, the natives drink it with simple roast chicken and it even goes with game such as quail with cherries or muscat grapes.

The fact that its mellow richness is also very good with Roquefort cheese brings us full circle back to dessert. Thus Sauternes can accompany an entire meal, as can any wine, provided that the meal is built around the wine rather than vice versa.

Naturally, all the above applies to Barsac which is Sauternes because it has the legal right to either name. There are subtle differences due to soil and exposure, for Barsac is grown on flat land and Sauternes on gently rolling terrain. Barsac tends to be slightly less sweet and rich but with a somewhat more fruity fragrance than Sauternes.

On Stage in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—This is how critics rate new plays: "Mahabharata," a Kathakali dance drama from Kerala in Southern India, presented at Hunter College by the Kerala Kalamandalam Kathakali company on its first U.S. tour, "is like nothing seen in the West before," writes Clive Barnes of The New York Times. "Most of the Indian dancing we have seen has been either Bharata Natyam, or Kathak... Kathakali is far more dramatic." The company, he says, is "clearly wonderful," and you "don't have to know about Kathakali dance to recognize its authority and excellence." Barnes, who was seeing Kathakali dance drama for the first time, said there were times he was "most extraordinarily bored—especially at the beginning." But looking back, it "is not the boring I really recall but the moments of pure theatrical grandeur." The company scheduled three performances in New York, each one different. "Mahabharata" was the first to be presented.

"The Adding Machine," a 1923 play by Elmer Rice that apparently startled pre-Depression audiences with what it said about the dehumanization of

the white-collar worker, "is almost as obsolete as its hero." Mel Gussow reports in The New York Times. The story concerns a Mr. Zero (played by Neil Flanagan) who is fired after 25 years of service and replaced by an adding machine. (In response, he kills his boss, is executed and sent to heaven where he is employed at an adding machine.) Neil Flanagan plays the lead, becoming restrained and modest. "Gussow says, and the large cast 'inhabits the play with apparent ease.' Directed by Dick Gaffield, the play is being presented by the off-Broadway Workshop of the Players Art at the (WPA) theater.

"Three... With Women in Mind," three one-act plays given at Unit Theater got a mixed review from Mel Gussow in The Times. Arthur Sainer, drama critic for The Village Voice, whose long one-act "I Hear It Kissing Me Ladies" is the main piece of the evening, proves "a serious, thoughtful playwright," Gussow says. "By design episode" the play seems on occasion "more of a still life than a play," the critic says, but it "evokes a mood of loneliness and sadness" and, eventually, "captures the essential apathy of Sainer's ladies." Of the two curtain-raisers "Jeff Chandler," by David Shumaker, who directed the entire evening, "would be better served as a monologue." (Gussow says, since Nancy Volkman, the lead in the Sainer plays, "seems to be a good actress who she has something to act.") According to Gussow she "even gives momentary life" to Mr. Shumaker's other play, "How a Nice Girl Named Janice Contracted Syphilis," about a virgin male (Paul Ricci) who, on the brink of matrimony, wants to prove his manhood with an admiring whore.

New "Merry Widow" John Cranko's new production of Lehár's "The Merry Widow," originally scheduled for early December by the Stuttgart Opera, has been rescheduled for Dec. 31.

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an eye on them," especially in
view of current campus prob-
lems back home.

● That many parents, as well
as the students themselves, have
a genuine interest in the Euro-
pean country in which they are
living, and the language and
culture of the country.

● That the international
schools and colleges available
provide, in their view, a
standard of high school and
college education which will be
accepted by U.S. universities
and business organizations, if
the students should decide to
return to the United States to
work or continue their studies
at some later stage.

● The snob factor, largely
stemming from parents who
want to reap the kudos which
are allegedly derived from being
able to say that their youngster
was educated at such-and-such
school or college in Paris, Rome,
Geneva or elsewhere in Europe.

Certainly, student violence,
the disruption of studies and
the problem of drugs in the
United States have had a con-
siderable influence on the at-
titude of the parents in par-
ticular, as well as the students
themselves.

The existence of similar prob-
lems in Europe is recognized, but
they are thought to be less
intense generally and sporadic
by comparison with the sustain-
ed level prevailing in the United
States.

U.S. Curricula

The result has been a marked
increase in the number of
schools and colleges in Britain
and Europe which specialize
in providing an American cur-
riculum.

In one leading college tailored
for American students in
Paris some 65 percent of the 320
students are the offspring of
Americans who are living in
Europe on a long-term basis.
About 12 percent of the stu-
dent body are non-American, and
the remainder are either sent to
Europe to study by their
parents in the United States, or
decide themselves to come to
Europe to study.

The proportion is similar at
a college in Britain which now
offers a full four-year bachelor's
degree especially for American
students.
About 50 percent of this col-

lege's 110 students come from
American families living in Eu-
rope, and some 15 percent are
non-American, while the re-
mainder come from the States.

There are two major reasons
for the presence of the "for-
eign" element in schools and
colleges oriented toward an
American-style education.

Firstly, the schools and col-
leges regard as essential a per-
centage of suitable non-Amer-
ican students because the mix-
ture of nationalities, races and
languages is recognized as an
essential ingredient for such in-
ternational institutions.

Secondly, according to one
college lecturer, it exists be-
cause "the parents, or the non-
American students themselves,
have no faith in their own
institutions or education."

Students who are sent by their
parents in the United States to

study in Europe, or who choose
to come to study themselves,
are carefully screened before
they are admitted, according to
one lecturer.

"We are particularly careful
about these applicants," he
said. "We like to think that we
fulfill a role for Americans, in
particular those living in Eu-
rope, but American students
coming from the States are dif-
ferent altogether."

"We must consider the snob
appeal angle, and also the
'drop-out' angle. Any student
with good qualifications from
an American high school or col-
lege who applies to come here
could get into a good American
college, and so he, or she, must
have a reason for coming. That
is no problem—they come be-
cause they want to learn the
language or about the culture
of the country, and they are
welcome."

"But some students who can-
not get good grades in high
schools or colleges in the United
States think that they can

come here and qualify the easy
way. And we are not interested
in that type of student."

While the intention of this
college is to provide a two year
arts degree course and thus
prepare American students for
their return to the United
States to take the full four-year
bachelor degree there is an
increasing tendency for students
to continue their studies in Eu-
rope, rather than return to the
United States.

Most go to Britain, which of-
fers degrees that are welcomed
and recognized in most cases in
the U.S. Some go to German

There is a new breed of young American, who was either born in Europe or has spent his formative years here. Many are studying American curricula at a number of European centers.

universities for further study,
but few, according to this in-
formant, remain in France.

Explaining the snob aspect of
the education trend, he said that
some parents sent their children
to secondary and college institu-
tions in Europe, even though
they could well afford to send
them back to the States, simply
"to keep them out of harm's
way," in terms of political in-
volvement on the campus, or
drugs, or other problems.

"Sadly, in other cases, where
the parents are living in the
States, it is simply to keep them
out of the parents' way," he
added.

He was confident that the
atmosphere for students was
better in Europe, and that stu-
dent unrest, while present in
Europe just as it is in the United
States and elsewhere, brought
less pressure on the foreign
student.

"Our students are basically
interested in studying, although
not really more or less than any-

where else, and they are inter-
ested in living, which they can
do here."

"They have virtually no in-
volvement in local student polit-
ical movements. They are well
aware of the CRS (French
riot police) and the statute
regarding the expulsion of stu-
dents. They go along to demon-
strations just to gawk and take
a look, but few take part."

"They do not identify with
local student demonstrations,
and nor do they identify with
student demonstrations in the
States."

He qualified this by adding

A key factor in the status of
these institutions in Europe is
their ability to become accred-
ited to one of the regional as-
sociations of colleges and sec-
ondary schools in the United States.
This is a difficult process, and
not many make the grade. A
primary qualification is whether
the school or college is a profit-
making, or non-profit-making
concern. These associations do
not accept profit-making insti-
tutions for membership.

The purpose of this is to en-
sure in schools and colleges in
Europe a standard which is
compatible with schools, and

standard, and so we must wait
and see.

However, the two colleges in
Europe which have started these
four-year bachelor degree
courses are both profit-making
concerns, and that, in itself,
is enough to cause alarm to the
academics of the non-profit-
making colleges.

What is the standard of these
secondary school and college in-
stitutions in Europe?

One senior professor and col-
lege administrator in Paris said
that in his view there were only
five or six colleges in Europe
and Britain where the adver-
tised American system of teach-
ing was fulfilled to any stand-
ard acceptable in the United
States.

With regard to secondary, or
high, schools, he said that the
standard was about average, by
comparison with the United
States, on the basis of the qual-
ifications of the applicants at
his college.

"We would like them to be
better, naturally, but they are
about on average with high
school applicants in the States."

One college which offers 11
scholarships for entry each year
would like, according to the reg-
istrar, to offer more. "We would
like, for instance, to be able to
give scholarships to attract the
children of—shall we say—the
U.S. service sergeants serving
in Britain and Germany, and
who produce kids just as intel-
ligent as any, but don't have
the money to send them to col-
leges in Europe such as this."

He was quick to add that his
college, a non-profit-making
concern, is not a wealthy insti-
tution, and that its fees, includ-
ing book and miscellaneous
charges, amount to \$1,575 a
year. This sum was reduced
slightly for foreigners, who
would nevertheless find fees ex-
pensive by comparison with
their own institutions.

He also stressed that it was
cheaper for an American stu-
dent to attend his college than
to attend, for instance, George
Washington University in Wash-
ington D.C.

About 40 of this college's stu-

dent body of more than 300
come from parents who are in
the U.S. military or diplomatic
service, and thus are subject,
as a result of their father's
work, to landing back in Wash-
ington at short notice.

For this reason the college
has a reciprocal arrangement
with the George Washington
University, under which it will
take up to 50 sophomore stu-
dents from Washington each
year on a one-year course of
study.

In return, any one of its stu-
dents who is "recommended"
by the college—and recommend-
ed means that the college can-
not hold itself responsible for
how the student reacts to life
in the United States on return
—will be accepted there.

School Drop-Outs

The number of colleges and
schools which provide such a
special service for Americans
and foreigners in Europe is
blossoming. But there are losses
also.

As one lecturer said: "The
number is growing, but at the
same time some are dropping
out, and falling by the way-
side."

Asked whether the growth in
the number of schools and col-
leges in Europe could be attrib-
uted to the fact that the aver-
age American parent in Europe
was in the higher income brack-
et, and that there was, there-
fore, money to be made in this
business, he said:

"In our college there is no
question of all the parents being
wealthy. Admittedly, none are
poor, and virtually all are in
the upper bracket on European
standards. But on American
standards most work out at a
middle level, even though we
have a few famous names. But
some students don't know where
the next franc is coming from.

"Yes, I suppose there is mon-
ey to be made in running these
establishments in Europe, if
you are a profit-making con-
cern, but even then it is not
easy, especially if you do the
job properly."

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The Strike Weapon

Congress believed that the railway unions were entitled to some compensation for being deprived of the strike weapon in their collective bargaining with the roads. So it voted the workers a 13 1/2 percent pay raise, while imposing a strike delay. President Nixon wanted the delay, but opposed granting part of a bargaining package by legislative fiat. Nevertheless he signed the measure.

The unions, however, disregarded congressional consideration, presidential doubts, the law, and the national interest, and went on strike. The trains ground to a halt.

The result is a fine tangle of moral and legal issues. But perishable foods and heavy goods were interrupted in transit to the nation's kitchens and factories because the unions considered their own concerns paramount. Their position was not unlike that of the representative from Maryland who, as the clock ticked away the minutes before the deadline, interrupted the urgent business of the House to make a speech defending J. Edgar Hoover. It was his right; he doubtless felt a moral compulsion to it—but in the larger context it was out of all proportion to the needs of the moment. Kipling's phrase could be applied to him, as to the strike leaders: There was too much ego in his cosmos.

This, indeed, is the great current dilemma of the democracies. The sense of community responsibility has given way before the assertion of the rights or privileges of lesser groups. That the latter suffer in the process seems to them of lesser import than the impulse to exert whatever power they possess. English electrical workers are physical-

ly able to cut down power, so Commons debates by candlelight. The radical groups are physically able to plant bombs, so bombs go off. The rail workers can stop the trains, so the trains don't run.

The issues in each case are not matters in which all evil is on one side, and all good on the other. Each can make a case for its exertion of power. But the results, in terms of everybody's safety and convenience, are devastating.

Only the radicals have a rationale to meet the consequences of their actions. They want to break up "the system." But the unions simply want a larger share of the pie, and since the pie is not indefinitely expandable, at least for the short haul, the ingredients are thinned out all around after a disturbance that withholds the pastry from everyone.

Neo-capitalism, after proceeding through a phase of correcting old inequities, and distributing economic power, through the strike weapon, far more widely, has yet to instill either a philosophy or a rule of law which insures a wise use of that power. Is it possible to create such a philosophy or such a rule? Authoritarian states are not troubled, to any great extent, by that question any more than capitalism was in the days when unions were considered conspiracies and troops regularly were called out to break strikes. But at a time when and in places where wiser and more humane policies prevail, is there any good way of inculcating, or enforcing, genuine responsibility on both parties to an industrial or service dispute? That is the basic problem confronting most of the West today.

The United States Abstains

The United States suffered a serious erosion of credibility with Africa and the Third World when it abstained as the United Nations Security Council condemned Portugal for the recent invasion of Guinea.

Ambassador Yost conceded that the United States has no reason to question a UN investigating team's report fixing responsibility for the attack on Portugal's armed forces, that Washington condemns this action as contrary to the UN Charter, and that it reaffirms support for the "legitimate right to self-determination" by the people of Portugal's African territories.

Mr. Yost also noted that in an effort to gain the support of the United States and others, the five African and Asian sponsors had diluted the Security Council resolution, eliminating a reference to Chapter 7 of the Charter, providing for the use of force and sanctions.

But Mr. Yost abstained, along with Britain, France and Spain, because the resolution went "much too far" and created "presumptions" about future Council action. He viewed the attack on Guinea as "very serious" but could not support the resolution's "very far-reaching conclusions" about it.

The State Department's fears about the resolution are surely groundless and its analysis of the situation in Portuguese Africa

is out-of-date and out-of-joint. Just prior to the vote, Max Jakobson of Finland, a member of the UN investigating team in Guinea, emphasized that the resolution as revised did not bind the Council to any particular course of action.

What "far-reaching conclusions" does Washington regard as unwarranted? Does it doubt the resolution's assertion that Portuguese colonialism is "a serious threat to the peace and security of independent African states"? It cannot be unaware of the savage Portuguese bombings of Zambian border towns, supposedly in retaliation for guerrilla activities in Angola.

Lisbon's refusal even to discuss self-determination and independence with the black leaders of its African territories is the root cause of violence and guerrilla war in Portuguese Africa. So long as it persists in this refusal it will be futile for the United States to counsel those leaders to "seek peaceful solutions."

Indeed, it will be worse than that. The United States cannot avoid taking sides in the great struggle now gradually escalating in southern Africa. It will not suffice to deliver occasional rebukes to our Portuguese ally while standing aloof from any meaningful action by the United Nations Security Council.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Brandt in Warsaw

All men and women who lived the horrors of the extermination camps—those who saw their comrades dying under torture and the ax and on the gallows, those who saw the SS push children and their mothers into gas chambers, aging men and women who escaped the Nazi camps and today are seeing Chancellor Brandt kneeling at the Warsaw ghetto—were gripped with exceptional emotion. This gesture will not so early be erased from the memory of all the [surviving] victims of the heaviest cruelty of the SS.

—From *Le Sotr* (Brussels).

France and NATO

When Gen. de Gaulle withdrew France from the military organization of NATO, he did so to protect her from American hegemony. He certainly did not do this to subsequently place her under German hegemony. To restore a normal situation would thus not betray the general's intentions. Any alliance and any reconciliation must be based on an equality among partners. Experience proves that this equality cannot be upheld without us and that the future of united Europe now depends on a decision that involves our security and our honor.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

An Eye on the Kremlin

For some years NATO has given the impression of a sick man who has lost his sense of purpose and does not know why he continues to go on living. The NATO ministerial meeting in Brussels last week has fortunately led to a reversal of this trend. It has now been made crystal-clear to Moscow that neither in the military nor the diplomatic field can it expect to gain something for nothing or hope to extract concessions from the West merely by sending out what Mr. Rogers, the U.S. secretary of state, described as "esoteric signals" about its good intentions.

It looks, therefore, as if the Russians are still so keen on having their European security conference and on achieving a relaxation of tension in Europe that they are at last prepared to make some concessions on Berlin.

—From *the Financial Times* (London).

Brazil Sits Tight

There is no uneasiness, no crisis. If the kidnappers hoped to create any kind of commotion, they should be convinced at this point of the total repudiation by the public of their traitorous and supposed political action.

—From *the Jornal do Brasil* (Rio de Janeiro).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

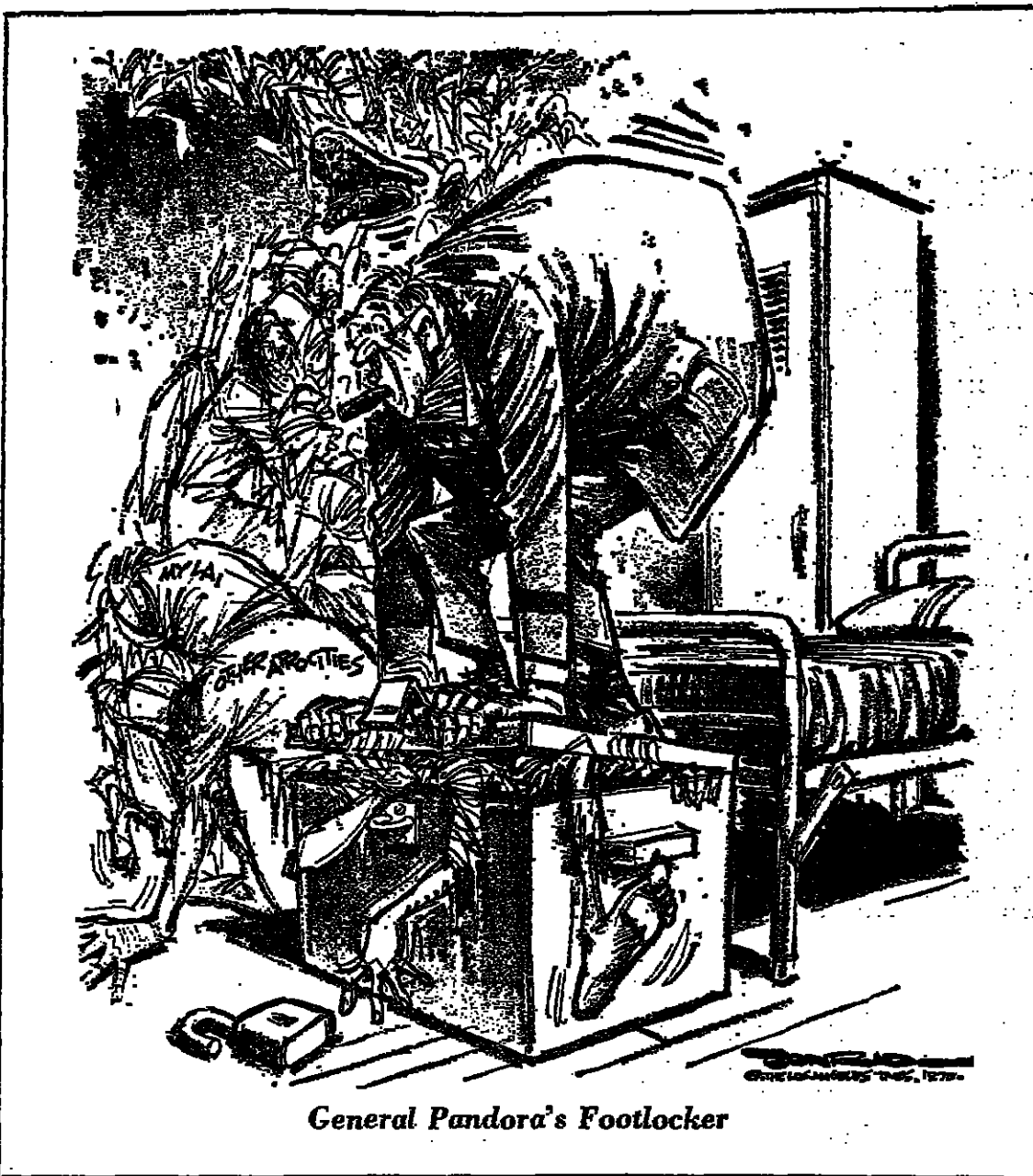
December 11, 1895

PARIS—The danger arising from the use of impure ice at cafes has just been exemplified by the case of Monsieur X, who went into a cafe in Paris and ordered some refreshment. Having imbibed an iced drink, he was attacked by violent pains and had to be removed to his home. On the ice being analyzed it was found to contain dangerous organic ferments.

Fifty Years Ago

December 11, 1920

NEWARK, New Jersey—A handsome young man has been convicted here by a jury, entirely composed of women, of practicing dentistry without a license or scientific knowledge of the art. The young man is said to have preferred a female jury because he counted upon his good looks and his smiles to influence their decision in his favor. The result is a complete vindication of women's qualifications to act in a juridical capacity.



General Pandora's Footlocker

Heath—I: Man for All Seasons

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON.—Although Prime Minister Edward Heath is well known to many American leaders including President Nixon, whom he visits next week, he is insufficiently familiar to the United States public, partly because he is a shy man although not in the least bit timid. Moreover, in some respects he resembles Nixon in being exceedingly pragmatic but not by nature endowed with charisma.

For Britain—and therefore for

Americans accustomed to British statesmen—he is a rather unfamiliar kind of leader in background, style and even in his hobbies. Certainly he represents a break with the traditional type of Tory, coming from the modest middle class without aristocratic family, regimental ties or inherited attitudes. What he has already accomplished—and this is considerable—he accomplished for himself.

He was organist in the chapel

of his Oxford college and retains a passion for music. He plays the piano so well that he recently accompanied Yehudi Menuhin, a feat unlikely to be carried off by any other chief of government. Had he been able to find a patron it is indeed possible he might have chosen the organ as a career.

Officer During War

But he always had politics in mind and was president of the Oxford Union. Soon after the war, in which he became a lieutenant colonel, he won a seat in the House of Commons.

Heath sees politics more in terms of practical policies and executive attitudes than ideological distinctions. In his first difficult year as prime minister he seems to have been working to change the political mixture from a middle ground between moderates of both parties into a reflection of the Tory center itself. A commentator here once wrote:

"How you judge Mr. Heath's posture—indeed that of any politician—depends on your start line. If you are on the right, he looks leftish and on some issues he is rightish and on some issues he is leftish. If you are on the left, he looks rightish and on some issues he is rightish and on some issues he is leftish."

Heath considers himself a man of catholic, all-round views and not particularly marked by the influence of any man, although he freely acknowledges debts to Churchill, Eden and Macmillan. On this kind of broad subject—his interest in a multiplicity of things—he talks with easy freedom. He sees himself subject to many broad influences—people, the sea, music, mountains.

At 54 he is a vigorous, ruddy man who likes to read a lot, walk whenever he can, occasionally play golf. He enjoys wine, watching ballet, attending opera, theater. He greatly fancied driving fast cars before his present position put a stop to that. He relishes travel, pictures, architecture. Before he became prime minister he would often fly off to European art exhibitions.

Such interests are reflected in his reading which most recently included a new history of the Tory party, a work on the American painter Whistler and a book on the yacht *Intrepid*, by the sailing U.S. chief of protocol, Bus Mosbacher. Heath himself is a comparatively recent but highly expert and enthusiastic yachtsman.

Music Above All

However, Heath's consuming love remains music. He is assessed by no overwhelming favorite composer, although he has a wide range of familiarity because of his occasional liking to conduct and his devotion to the organ and piano. Strangely enough, his approach to music is similar to his approach to politics.

His tastes are broad and he believes one must judge individual works rather than the composers. Obviously, as an organist and pianist, he has "a foundation" of Bach but he can develop enormous admiration for Beethoven, Brahms, Bruckner, Mahler, modernists such as Vaughan Williams.

Heath's versatility is not a new phenomenon for a prime minister. Only in recent years one has seen in 10 Downing Street Winston Churchill—orator, writer, painter, and erstwhile athlete—and Harold Macmillan—golfer, expert shot and habitué of the literary world.

The test of Heath's success, however, will come in his ability to meet hard practical problems in a hard practical way. In Britain there is now a problem of this sort, involving labor relations, the fight against inflation and the whole economic future. More tests, on a larger scale and to be faced on international horizons, are what bring him to Washington next week.

On the Suez Front

Collision Course

By Joseph Alsop

THE AVTY—For the long run—and that optimistic phrase may mean no more than a few months of meaningless talks—the Soviet threat to Israel is clearly the most dangerous problem to arise since World War II. Basically, the simple military factors are far worse than those in the Cuban missile crisis.

On the straight military side, the problem is so frightening because it is essentially open-ended. To see what this means, you need only suppose that the canal-crossing is attempted for which the Soviets are now actively preparing the Egyptians.

The Soviet general staff cannot possibly contemplate putting the Egyptian tanks and infantry across the Suez Canal without giving the Egyptians the advantage of air supremacy. The book says that in a tank battle in the desert the side having air supremacy is bound to win. The Soviet planners unquestionably believe the book.

That means a battle in Sinai between the Israeli and Egyptian armored forces. But there will also have to be large numbers of Russian-flown planes overhead to give the Egyptian tanks the help that the book calls for.

Israelis Are Confident

What will happen then? The Israelis confidently believe that their magnificent armored forces can write a new chapter in the book by smashing the Egyptians despite air supremacy on the other side. Probably they are right. But if they are right, the Soviets certainly cannot stop there.

In other words, after vastly increasing the Soviet commitment

once again, they can another fearful defeat Arab clients. They step up their commitment further, in order to Israel. In their mood, the Israelis are to use their weapons—which are almost nuclear bombs.

After that, what will come? The answer is bearable to calculate, the foregoing ought to very ugly meaning of "open-ended."

The grand objective, fore to prevent a process from getting at it started in deadly earnest by a Soviet-American confrontation that will Cuban missile crisis children's tea party, however, one encounter only be called the mi in the puzzle.

In considerable first missing piece of the Israeli. There reasonably reliable without a concerted Israeli military policy, can be no concerted mi without an agreed action. That means a some sort on Israel's i

the other missing strictly the fault of the however. In order to dreadful adventure the visibly preparing. Was to do what is needed seriously in Moscow. hunity, we have to take sary steps to make a pored attack upon Is riskily to undertake doing a good many a great many people heartily dislike.

Letters

Galbraith Rebutted

John Kenneth Galbraith's review of what he calls a "troubling book," Heinz Mode's "The Woman in Indian Art" (NYT Dec. 8 via "Book World") is itself troubling; troubling that a book review on Indian art would be assigned to Mr. Galbraith, and the current, curious little about Indian art and even more troubling that, under the circumstances, he would accept it. In keeping with the throw-together nature of the review as a whole, Mr. Galbraith, in order to achieve an effect, casts aspersions upon one Heinrich Zimmer, whom he sarcastically and ignorantly refers to as perhaps the only person who had read Mode's book before it was published. Evidently unknown to Mr. Galbraith, Heinrich Zimmer, who died around 1943, while a professor at Columbia University, was one of the greatest scholars of Indian art and civilization. His "Myths and Symbols in Indian Art" and "The Art of Indian Asia" remain classics to this day, and his wisdom, intellectual honesty, and humility are apparent in these and other of his works; a wisdom, honesty, and humility that would have surely prevented Professor Zimmer from rashly undertaking to review books on American economics.

Mr. Galbraith might find reading one of Zimmer's books enjoyable, and undoubtedly informative.

JACK D. FLAM.

Paris.

Milan.

France and N

Surprising that C. I. should trip over the o. concerning France's rol He states in today's (I on President Pompidu policy that France is of the "North Atlant (whatever that is) as d NATO. Actually, Fra very much a member having withdrawn NATO's military o SHAPE. JOSEPH A. I Paris.

The "Used" Woman

I have cut out Rev. S. J. Gates's letter (NYT, Dec. 1) to keep it for posterity as case material for future students of history, as a classic example of the greatest, most successful brainwash ever undertaken: the anti-gay teachings of the Christian Church.

For centuries it has corrupted innocent human beings to the point where they believe that the sexual drive and its fulfillment is sinful—except when given the official "go-ahead" by the Church. How is it possible to believe in a religion which cruelly, systematically con-

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Sees 'Real' GNP Down, Cites GM Strike

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (NYT).—A government expects the national product to decline in the current quarter, according to a report of the General Motors strike.

Fed Sees Difficult Outlook Stable Prices

YORK, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—A reasonable degree of stability will prove difficult against a background of strikes of the magnitude prevailing, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said today.

The wage-price front, the source of most key inflation, remains "very disquieting," the Fed said. It continues to rise at irregularly rapid rates, negotiated contracts, the agreement between General Motors and the Auto Workers, "give reason for optimism that a slowing of wage is imminent," the Fed said.

Kefauver Sees Possible Need of New Policy

NEWARK, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—Manhattan Bank David Rockefeller said today that the Nixon administration has to take some steps, such as adopting a policy, to fight inflation. Kefauver told a news conference that he believes Mr. Nixon's government will have to alter and in the past price increases will be restrained.

He said the proposal of a Reserve Board chairman P. Burns of a price review board "makes a lot of sense." Today, the Fed chairman said the administration to move establishing an incomes committee, earlier this year, the President to speak wage and price increases. He said he would not see Mr. Nixon adopt wage controls such as President Johnson had used.

Kefauver said today that "a noticeable upturn" in money "sometime in 1971." However, that he did not see this upturn "to come suddenly—it will be a gradual

figures, officials now believe the decline in real GNP in the current quarter could be as much as 2 percent, at an annual rate. The third-quarter increase was at an annual rate of 1.4 percent. Real GNP is the total output expressed in constant dollars, thus eliminating the effects of inflation. GNP in current dollars will undoubtedly rise in the current quarter, officials believe.

The fact that real output in the fourth quarter will be at depressed levels throws new light on some high officials' "target" of growth at an exceptionally rapid rate of 9 percent between the fourth quarter of 1970 and the fourth quarter of 1971.

In brief, this growth does not look nearly as unusual if an adjustment is made for the "artificially" depressed fourth quarter of 1970. The figure for real GNP to be reached by the end of 1971 would amount to growth of only perhaps 5 percent if it had started from a "normal" level in the fourth quarter of 1970.

The strike, with its secondary effects, apparently has converted what would have been a growth in real GNP in the current quarter of some 3 percent, at an annual rate, to a decline of 1 or 2 percent. In another development, the Commerce Department reported on manufacturers' sales and inventory expectations for the current quarter and the first quarter of 1971.

The report said manufacturers expect sales to decline by 1 percent in the current quarter and to rise 4.5 percent in the next quarter. Again, this is entirely due to the automobile strike. The report said excluding motor-vehicle producers, sales were expected to grow 2 percent in each quarter.

As for inventories, the report said manufacturers planned to add \$1.3 billion to stocks in the fourth quarter and \$1.6 billion in the first quarter. The average for the first three quarters of 1970 was \$900 million.

Dutch Propose Six-Month Curb On Wage Hikes

THE HAGUE, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—The Dutch government proposed today a six-month statutory curb on wage increases, limiting them to a total of 5 percent.

During the six-month period beginning upon expiration of each separate labor contract, increases will be limited to 3 percent at the start and a further 2 percent after three months.

There are 550,000 workers whose contracts expire at the end of this year, and who will thus be affected by the curb.

The government's action, designed to cool the overheated Dutch economy, was promptly criticized by the trade union federations who described it as unjustifiable, unwise and irresponsible.

[The Dutch employers' federation, however, unequivocally endorsed the move as needed, because the trade unions refused to give concrete assurances of moderation in their wage demands, the Associated Press reports.

The curb goes to parliament for debate next week.]



Bruce N. Wilson

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Bruce N. Wilson has been named representative director of Kaiser Trading Co. in London, responsible for East and West European operations. Mr. Wilson had been sales manager—construction, transport and consumer durables—for Kaiser Aluminum in Oakland, Calif.

Lorillard International has named Richard H. Orcutt, formerly marketing and general manager of the international division, vice-president of Lorillard International, a division of Loew's Theatres.

Irving Anelshteyn, formerly vice-president of International Industries, Beverly Hills, Calif., has been named senior vice-president of the firm's London subsidiary, Uniworld Organisation.

Former director general—Europe, Africa and the Middle East—for Allis-Chalmers, G. Nicola da Vinci, has been nominated director general of Ford Italiana.

Scandinavian Airlines has named Valfrid Holmboe, 43, director of operations planning and control and Lars Ness, 33, director of stations and service.

Emile Boyse, Paris-based director of advertising and publicity for continental Europe and the Middle East, has been named a vice-president of 20th Century-Fox International.

Banco de Comercio, Mexico, has appointed Henri E. Moquette manager of its recently opened office in London.

U.S. Eurodollar Borrowing Down

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Euro-dollar borrowings by U.S. banks from their foreign branches dropped \$191 million in the week ended Dec. 2, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday.

The drop, which followed a \$332 million decline the week previous, was the sixth in a row and brought gross liabilities of the banks to their foreign branches to \$8,397 billion.

On Nov. 30, the Fed doubled the reserve requirements against Euro-dollar borrowings—the stated purpose being to reduce the incentive to U.S. banks to repay these liabilities.

New England To Sue Over Quotas on Oil

Constitution Challenge Forms Basis of Case

By Bernard D. Nossiter

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (WP).—Angered by rising oil prices and fuel shortages, New England's six governors have launched a legal attack aimed at toppling the barriers limiting U.S. oil imports.

The governors of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut instructed their attorneys general last week to prepare a suit challenging the oil import quota system on constitutional grounds. State legal officers were ordered to determine whether oil firms had conspired to raise prices in violation of anti-trust laws.

The six governors resolved to "reaffirm our commitment to secure the elimination of the oil import program because of the continuing burden it places on the New England economy."

The Area Problem
The New England states, with no production of their own, appear to have been the chief victims of the elaborate network of federal and producer-state controls designed to prop up U.S. oil prices.

The quota system limits imports east of the Rocky Mountains to 1.5 million barrels daily, based on a percentage of domestic production. West of the Rockies, oil imports are allowed up to the point where demand at the prevailing price is satisfied.

Prices of industrial fuels in the New England region have risen more than 100 percent since May, to more than \$4 a barrel.

White House Brushoff
Apart from the economic burden, the governors are piqued by what they regard as a brushoff from the White House. On Sept. 19 and 30, they sent telegrams to President Nixon, asking for a meeting to discuss their plight. The White House, however, offered a session with Paul McCracken, the President's chief economist, and George Lincoln, director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness.

After their meeting, the governors renewed their request for a session with Mr. Nixon. Their resolution pointedly observed that "efforts to acquiesce the President with the detrimental effects of the oil import program... have proved fruitless."

Mr. Nixon on Friday night announced the United States would permit additional Canadian oil imports to replace unused Middle East quotas and would enlarge production from offshore wells leased by the federal government.

The New England executives regard the moves as too limited.

Basis of Challenge
The governors' constitutional challenge rests chiefly on the prohibition against regulations giving preference to the ports of one state over another.

A two-year-old proposal for Occidental Petroleum to build New England's first major oil refinery—at a deep-water port in Maine—which would supply the area with lower-cost fuel, is languishing for want of an import license. The plan also lost a major supporter when Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel was fired by Mr. Nixon earlier this month.

A second constitutional argument, aides to the governors said, lies in the prohibition against a vague congressional delegation of powers to the executive. The governors argue that Congress set no standards for national security when it empowered the President to impose quotas in 1958.

Industrial Output Stagnant, Report In France Shows

PARIS, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—French industrial production held steady in October with the output index unchanged from September's 159, the Finance Ministry said today.

The index, based on 1962 equaling 100, stood at 155 in October last year.

The moving three-month scale published by the ministry shows a production stagnation, with the index fluctuating around the 158 to 159 level for the last six months, down from the March-April-May level of 160.

On the general economic outlook for 1971, André Malterre, chairman of the French Economic and Social Council, said yesterday it will be difficult for the nation to attain the projected 5.7 percent growth in gross national product while keeping within the 3 percent limit on price rises forecast by the government in its budget.

To achieve the 5.1 percent growth in domestic consumption forecast by the authorities, intermediary stimulant measures may be needed by the government, he said.

Filling Year-Old Vacancy Ford Motor Gets 'Home Grown' President

DETROIT, Dec. 10.—The year-old question of "who's in charge at Ford Motor" was answered today with the announcement that Lee A. Iacocca, 46, has been named president.

Ford has been headed by a triumvirate since September, 1969, when then-president Simon E. Knudsen was fired by Henry Ford II, who remains chairman and chief executive officer.

William D. Innes is to succeed Mr. Iacocca as executive vice-president and head of North American automotive operations for the No. 2 U.S. automaker.

Knudsen Reports
At the time of Mr. Knudsen's firing, industry reports had it that the problem was differences of opinion between him—former General Motors executive—and home-grown Ford executives, notably Mr. Iacocca. Mr. Knudsen's career at Ford lasted just 19 months.

Mr. Ford, announcing today's decision, said the move "reflects our assessment of the increasing complexity of managing a multi-national corporation and the need... to provide for maximum flexibility and versatility within the senior levels of management."

The firm's three major operating groups—North American,



Lee A. Iacocca

international and non-automotive—will report directly to Mr. Iacocca, who in turn is responsible to Mr. Ford.

Mr. Iacocca joined Ford 24 years ago and Mr. Innes, his successor, 30 years ago. Mr. Iacocca is credited with being the man behind the firm's highly successful Maverick and Mustang compact models.

Ford accompanied today's

management announcements with an optimistic assessment for new car sales and news that it plans record capital spending in 1971.

Ford said the industry could sell 10 million cars in 1971 "on the basis of general economic conditions plus strike recovery sales."

Car sales this year are expected to total some 8.4 million, down from 8.6 million in 1969. Ford said that of the 1.2 million decline, "we estimate that 500,000 were lost because of depressed economic conditions and about 700,000 as a result of the General Motors strike."

On Spending
Ford's estimated 1971 spending, of \$700 million, includes some \$230 million, or 40 percent, for overseas facilities. The total compares with expenditures of about \$880 million this year and would top the previous record of \$682.5 million in 1968.

On the outlook for the general economy, Mr. Ford projected a rise of 3 percent in real gross national product.

Inflation will continue to be a problem, Mr. Ford said, adding that "it would be unrealistic to expect the rise in retail prices to be less than 5 percent. Unemployment is also expected to remain a serious problem in 1971."

NYSE Membership Clears \$30 Million Fund for Merger

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (NYT).—The membership of the New York Stock Exchange has voted overwhelmingly approval of a \$30 million indemnification agreement to induce Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith to acquire Goodbody & Co., a major brokerage house in financial districts.

The indemnification is in two parts: up to a maximum of \$20 million to cover certain liabilities or losses arising from a \$15 million loan already made to Goodbody and the acquisition that will now ensue, plus up to \$10 million to cover possible losses from "certain types of litigation."

Membership approval of the accord, which involved amendments to the exchange constitution, had been a vital part of the Goodbody salvage operation. Without it, Merrill Lynch would not have undertaken the liabilities that might arise from absorbing the firm. The amendments were necessary to allow assessment of members for the \$30 million.

The NYSE said yesterday that its membership had voted 1,027 in favor and 104 against the pact.

NYSE Case

The exchange had said repeatedly that the arrangement was vital to preserve public confidence in the securities industry and that it was the only alternative to the closing of Goodbody, whose 225,000 customers would have been affected.

The Big Board's special trust fund, established six years ago to protect customers of insolvent member firms was depleted by at least ten other brokerage-house failures that occurred before Goodbody's financial condition became acute. As a result, no funds remained for Goodbody's clientele.

Goodbody suffered an internal capital crisis that resulted from the long stock market decline, deficit operations and severe difficulties in processing paperwork. Merrill Lynch, the largest U.S. investment concern, was the only house

Chrysler Sets Major Layoff For Holidays

By Jerry M. Flint

DETROIT, Dec. 10 (NYT).—Chrysler Corp. has laid off 3,167 workers in the last two weeks and plans to stop most of its automobile production in the last two weeks of the year.

The layoffs were the first major cutbacks to be disclosed since the 1971 model year began and were tied to sluggish sales. The plant closing probably would have occurred anyway; the United Automobile Workers union is negotiating with Chrysler and the new contract package includes Dec. 23-Jan. 4 vacation.

American Motors also plans to keep its plants closed the last two weeks of the year and was shut down for a week in November to trim production.

UAW Comment

Douglas Fraser, a UAW vice-president, revealed the layoffs as serious contract negotiations with Chrysler began yesterday. He said the layoffs depriving the 3,167 men of \$330,000 in holiday pay, showed that "people who make these decisions have cash registers where their hearts should be."

The layoffs could have come after the first of the year, he added. Chrysler started the new model year reporting record car sales in October, but a substantial portion was made up of the old 1970 cars and last month, sales leveled the year-to-date record.

Its new model output through Nov. 30 was 416,000 cars in the United States against 444,000 the year before and its inventory on Dec. 1 was 333,000 cars against 347,000 a year before.

Bond Trading
Totals on NYSE
Break Records

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—The 1970 trading volume in bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange broke a 48-year record yesterday, the NYSE said.

The value of bonds traded thus far in 1970 has totaled \$4,137 billion, surpassing the previous record set in 1922 when volume was \$4,133 billion for the year as a whole.

A number of factors have accounted for the 1970 spurt, said Stan West, director of the NYSE research department.

Among them were increased individual investor interest because of near record bond yields; a record volume of NYSE bond listings; increased institutional and individual investor interest in convertible bonds as common stock prices moved up from their lows of the year; and the activity in American Telephone's April issue of over \$1.5 billion in debentures.

Bond trading has averaged a record \$17.3 million daily so far in 1970, compared with the \$14.6 million average in 1969.

Company Reports

Cudahy Co.		1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	362.3	353.9	
Profits (millions)...	5.55	4.94	
Per Share	2.01	1.77	
Zayre		1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	166.2	150.5	
Profits (millions)...	1.57	2.54	
Per Share	0.33	0.54	
Nine Months		1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	462.88	404.8	
Profits (millions)...	3.54	4.5	
Per Share	0.74	1.17	

Discount Rate Drop Now Unanimous in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis and Richmond have announced discount rate reductions to 5 1/2 percent from 5 3/4 percent.

The cuts make the move to the lower level, initiated Nov. 30, unanimous.

Dow Average Sets '70 High; Volume Up

Analysts Credit Moves To Settle Rail Strike

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The Dow Jones industrial average set a new high for the year today, closing at 821.06, up 5.82 for the day.

Last Friday the Dow set the year's high of 816.08, gained again on Monday, tumbled on Tuesday and regained some yesterday.

Advancing in 14 out of the last 15 sessions, the Dow index has added more than 60 points since Nov. 18. Just as interest rates have moved down during this period, investor hopes for an improved economy—and improved corporate profits—in 1971 have gone up.

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange picked up steam throughout the session and finished firmly in plus territory. The heaviest activity of the week drove the NYSE tape one minute late at the bell.

Analysts noted that when selling failed to develop on news of the rail strike, new buying power came off the sidelines and bolstered the market.

Indications of progress toward a settlement of the nationwide rail strike, analysts said, fueled the rally.

Penny Up

Penn Central moved up 5/8 to 6 1/2 after selling as low as 5 3/4. The stock was helped by a report that Congress had started a crash effort to provide \$100 million in government aid before it adjourns this month.

Market observers also said some of today's buying may have been anticipatory, in advance of President Nixon's press conference this evening.

Upside issues led the losers by 7 7/8 and volume was an active 14.5 million shares, up from yesterday's 13.5 million shares.

Fanny May Active

The most actively traded issue was Federal National Mortgage Association, which slipped 1/2 at 64 3/8. The government agency announced today that it sold a block of 47,000 shares of stock from its treasury at 65 1/4.

Fanny May president Oakley Hunter said the stock had been accumulated over a period of many months.

Firms which deal with Fanny May are required to buy and hold certain quantities of stock, but the agency has from time to time adopted programs providing for the repurchase of some of this stock.

Other Active Issues

Chrysler and FAS International were the biggest losers on the most active list, both down 1/2. Chrysler closed at 27 5/8 and FAS finished at 5 3/4.

Other losers on the list included Pan American, off 1/2 at 13; ABC, off 1/2 at 24 7/8; Union Oil of California, preferred, off 1/4 at 45 3/4 and American Telephone & Telegraph, off 1/4 at 46 1/2.

The American Stock Exchange index rose 0.03 to 22.09.

BAC Cuts Work Force In Wake of U.K. Move

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP).—British Aircraft Corp. reacted today to the government's decision not to back the BAC-311 Airbus by firing 870 employees as of Jan. 1.

A company spokesman said its manpower cutback covered only immediate effects of the U.K. decision and said a "much larger number" of men may be laid off if the government withdraws support of the Anglo-French supersonic Concorde.

German Reserves Up

FRANKFURT, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—West Germany's total monetary reserves rose 298 million deutsche marks (\$81.42 million) to 51.46 billion marks in the week ended Dec. 7, the federal bank said today.

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1. National	23	305	49	49 1/2
Classified	2	—	—	—

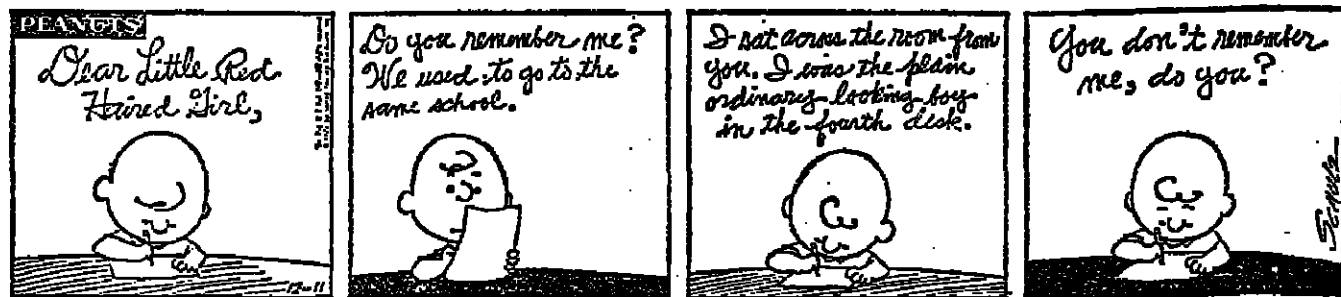
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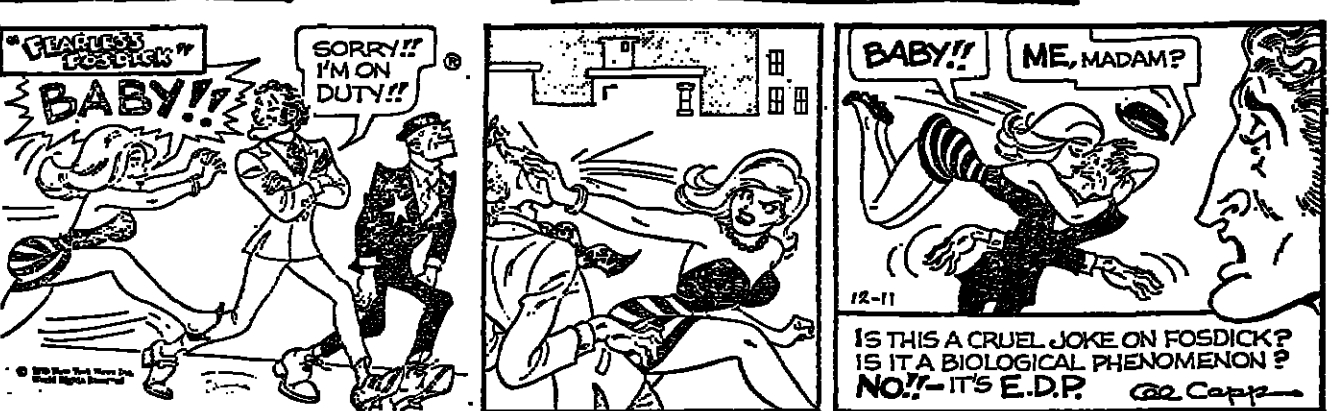
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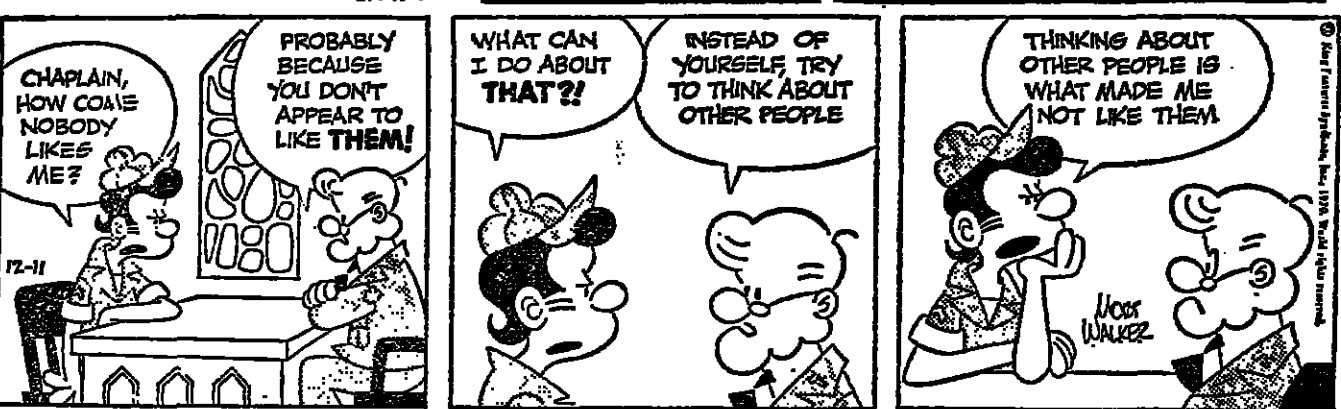
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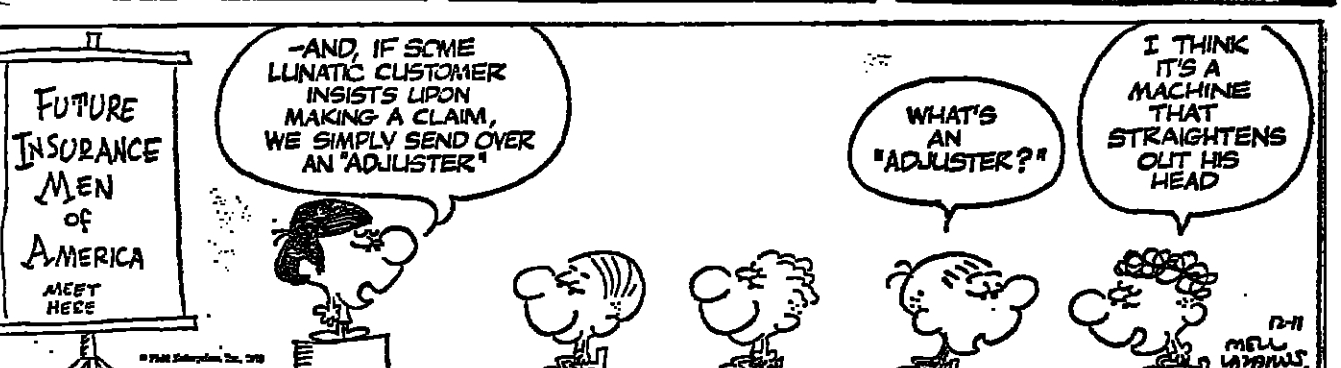
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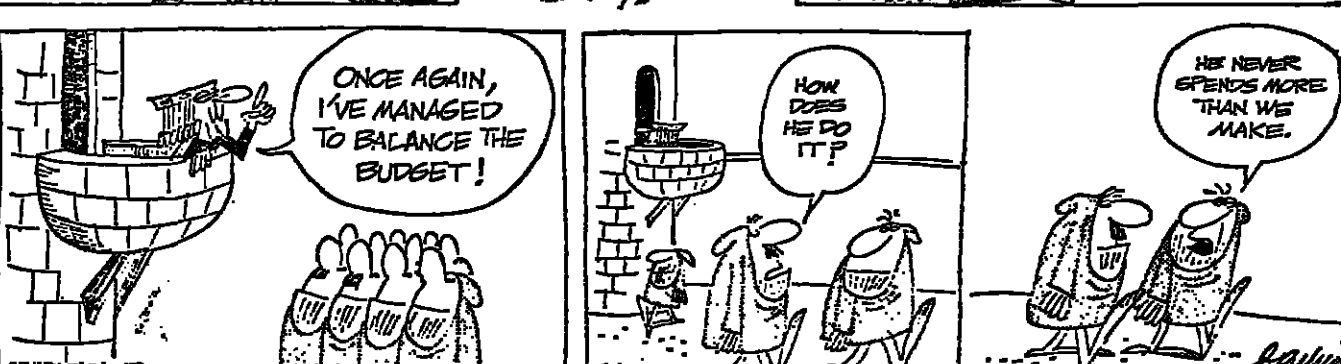
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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The North-South partnership reached a contract of six clubs on the diagrammed deal, relying on a four-four fit in that suit. This was not one of the occasions on which this trump division is superior to a five-four fit.

North overbid. His one-bid of three hearts over hearts was certainly acceptable, and should have produced a four-club bid from South. However, South bid three no-trump on the optimistic assumption that his partner held something in hearts. North made another one-bid, and continued to six clubs when South showed that suit at the five-level.

Six clubs could have been defeated at once if West had led the diamond ace and another diamond, but not unnaturally, he did not do this. He led the heart king, which was ruffed in the dummy.

South could not afford to draw trumps at once, so he led a diamond to the king, and West won with the ace and persevered with a second high heart.

This was gratifying to South, who ruffed in dummy, cashed the queen and jack of clubs, and entered his hand with a spade lead to draw the last trump and claim the slam. West missed several chances. A shift to a spade would probably have been successful, although South could have survived double-dummy by winning in his hand, ruffing a heart with a club honor, and eventually drawing trumps by finessing against East's ten.

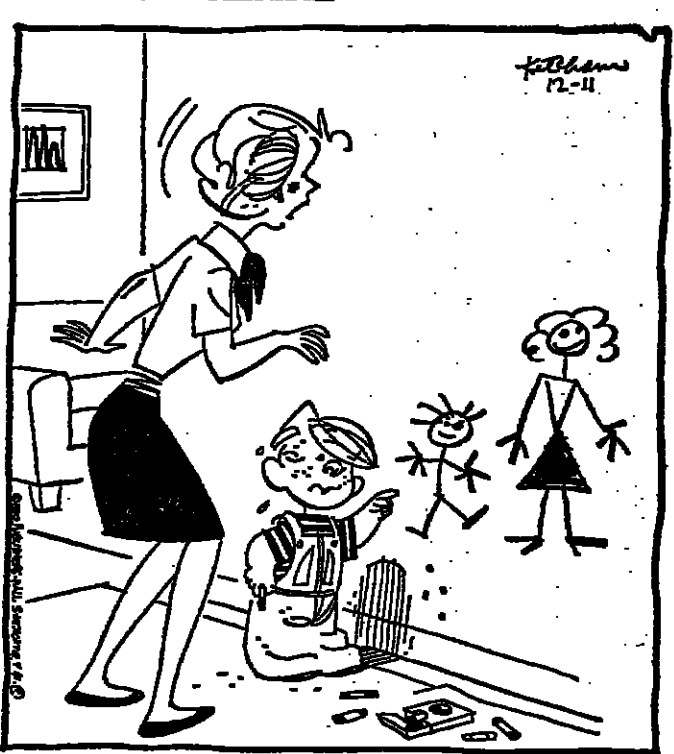
The best defense, however, was for West to duck the first diamond lead. South would have no choice but to continue diamonds, and the ruff for East would have become a certainty.

NORTH (B)
 ♠ K932
 ♥ QJ532
 ♦ QJ74
 ♣ 74
EAST
 ♠ QJ1088
 ♥ 1097
 ♦ 8
 ♣ 10865
SOUTH
 ♠ A5
 ♥ 742
 ♦ K974
 ♣ AK93

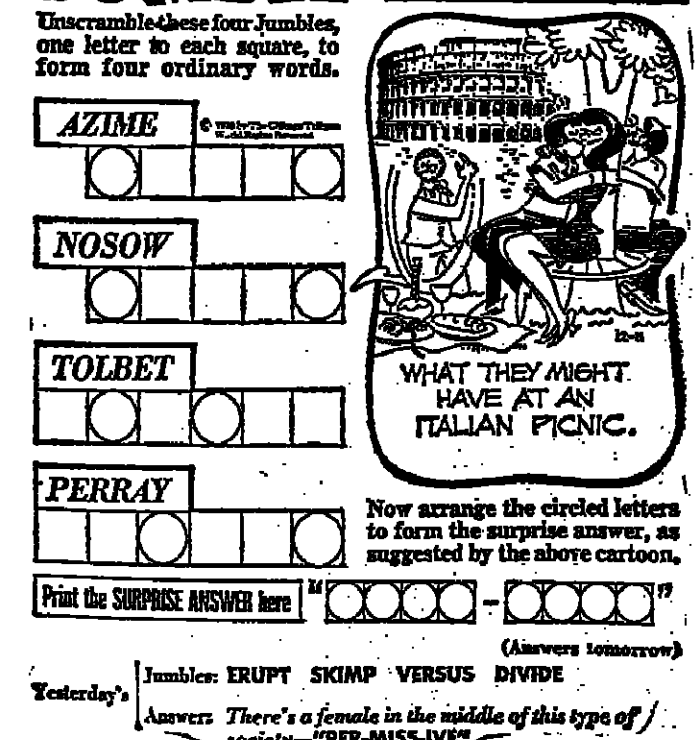
Neither side was vulnerable.
 The bidding:
 North East South West
 Pass Pass 1 N.T. 2
 3 Pass 3 N.T. Pass
 4 ♥ Pass 5 ♣ Pass
 6 ♣ Pass Pass King
 West led the heart king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle
 FESTIVAL BRAHMAHIA
 ASPECT LAMBUCK
 SCORED LITERARY
 HARRY ASTOR FROM
 JILLY POTES DORA
 OIA DOSED NEEDY
 NOG ELON SOL
 PENNYPINCHERS
 TYP NOLO EMP
 LAIDIS WAS INTERV
 ETIAT ASPERBER
 THE PECOS KINGS
 SEASIDES GUNCHO
 INNOCENT ANDREAN
 MEATTEST MISSIS

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game



BOOKS

IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF THE

By Philip Appleman. Putnam. 236 pp. \$5.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

THE ship Betsy Ross, whose voyage around the globe makes up the odyssey of this beautifully written novel, is a relic of the war. Originally a Liberty ship designed neither for looks nor comfort, she has somehow evaded both the mothball and the blowtorch and more by perseverance than by innate ability lives up to her schedule as a hauler of freight. She carries in her capacious hold only stuff not perishable: marble, sisal, hemp and, when she is lucky, cases of brandy. She creaks her way from port to port; anywhere, in fact, where her home office thinks there is a dollar to be made. Her crew too are relics, quiet husks of humanity, working through biological tropisms away from pain toward the fulfillment of bodily needs. They drink, they whore, they fall into animal forgetfulness. And in between they do only as much work as allows them to lurch from one state to another. They are really, for the most part, men of the moment. For them, 5,000 years of culture fall away in a moment. They emerge from the ship when in port as from a cave, and with spear and club seek women, intoxicating beverages, physical pleasure. It is not a case of sitting in judgment on their existence. No one has the formula for the good life, and Mr. Appleman, a poet and teacher, is not as arrogant as to suggest one. But his crew, in spite of its abilities, is as near to primitive man as one can come and still be counted part of today's world.

This is not true, of course, of every soul on board. It is one of the author's more conspicuous qualities that he can create and manipulate symbols unobtrusively. They are there as part of the fabric of the book, making their narrative contribution to the story, yet available for contemplation outside their narrative function. The symbols, in short, are there, not inserted.

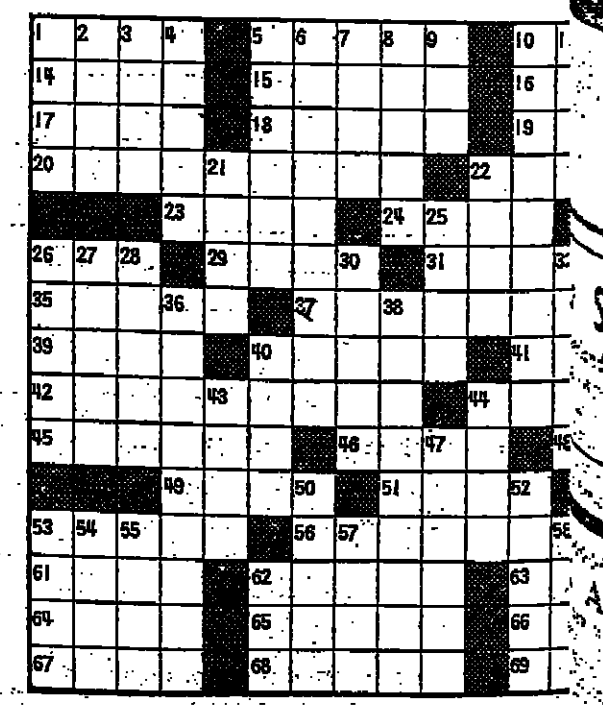
Three of the characters form a triptych against the backdrop of ship and crew. One is Kravitz, a seaman from Detroit, who is all evil, the Chagall of the Betsy Ross. In another age, say that of Melville or the Elizabethans, Kravitz would be all evil, part of the motiveless malignity that strives for mastery in the universe. But Mr. Appleman is as much a child of the time as the rest of us, product of an age that sees our lives determined by economic, psychological and recently by behavioral forces beyond our control. So he has invented for Kravitz a brutal father, a weak mother and an indifferent environment. But I think he would have had in this character a figure of almost classical stat-

ure had he allowed surface unencumbered, a Sater allegory, to no to own dark divinity. Next to him is Re al man in the m whose resolution go ing free of entangl impulses are decent tions compromise knows what is just, do nothing to m balance of justice, go through life w position, but only stant erosion of l With each compr thing of his manb And finally the author's most creation, Benjamin or mine; he, her, F probe of the uni of impossible ques; also the bosom of Ross, the foreman keep everything s see that the wor who tries to mal better than it is. He lity for a Platonb alienates every n crew. With the cap on nonentity, u frenzied bundle of affectiveness, the c down to Burr the Kravitz the evildo All this makes th portentous, which the formula for the good life, and Mr. Appleman, a poet and teacher, is not as arrogant as to suggest one. But his crew, in spite of its abilities, is as near to primitive man as one can come and still be counted part of today's world.

Mr. Lask is a for The New York

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ACROSS
 1 Runs for one's health
 5 Receded
 10 Olympian
 14 Chkalov's river
 15 Old Peruvian calculating device
 16 Family sign
 17 Family member
 18 Pressed
 19 Labyrinth
 20 Be perfidious
 22 Instances
 23 Position
 24 Exchange
 26 Sandy sound
 29 Slither
 31 Get the better of
 35 Thick soup
 37 Publication
 39 Popular
 40 Signature
 41 Wading bird
 42 Superposable
 44 Moderate purple
 45 Menu item
 46 Cicero's knee
 48 Certain voter's Abbr.
 49 Dispossess
 51 Bounce
 53 Sprightly
 56 Just
 62 Retina features
 63 Boudha shrine
 65 Aerobic maneuver
 64 Qualified
 65 Think upon
 68 Moab's neighbor
 67 Lawn nuisance
 69 Religious adherents of India
 69 Size of paper
 70 Exar
 71 Abbu
 73 Enlis
 74 G.L.
 76 Advantage
 77 In words
 78 Vasco da
 79 Nuu
 80 Hara
 81 unne
 83 Bird
 84 Gam
 85 AS
 86 Ram
 87 Je n
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By Russell Baker

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